The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5034. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Withdrawal of the French Troops from Papal Territory.

The Suppression of the Temporal Power Declared Indispensable.

Italy Seeks to Dissuade the Powers from Joining the Conference.

Completion of Minister Menabrea's Cabinet.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops to Civita Vecchia—The Proposed Congress Conference Objected to by the Italian Government.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Moniteur* in its official column to-day, announce that the Emperor, seeing that Italy is resolved to do her duty and fulfill all her obligations under the September Convention, has withdrawn the French troops from the City of Rome and other parts of the Papal territory to Civita Vecchia.

The *Gazette* published the text of a diplomatic note from Prime Minister MANABREA, which declares that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is indispensable to the maintenance of good relations between Italy and France.

The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this document, even the third-rate Powers of Europe are called to participate. It is thought that none of them will decline.

The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected conference, has meantime sent a note to the European Powers in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from an Italian stand-point. The details, however, have not transpired.

Rear Admiral PROVANA DEL SABBIONE has been appointed Minister of the Marine, and his acceptance of the post completes the Cabinet of Gen. MENABREA.

FRANCE.

Resignation of Minister de la Valette.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Midnight.

The report of the resignation of the Marquis DE LA VALETTE, Minister of State for the Interior, is confirmed. The Emperor has appointed M. PINAREL his successor.

M. PIERRE MAGNE has also been appointed Minister of Finance.

Don MACEDO, Minister of Brazil to France, died to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Serious Riot in Oxford.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12—2 P. M.

A serious riot is reported in Oxford, and troops have been ordered there to put it down.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

The measures taken to suppress the disturbance in Oxford to-day were effective, and the town is now quiet.

The Fenian Trials in Dublin and in Manchester.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

The trial of HALPIN before the Special Commission was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of treason and felony." The prisoner throughout his trial has maintained his claim of American citizenship. The Court has not yet pronounced his sentence.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

The prisoners, ROBERTS, FEATHERSTONE and GOULD, were brought up before the Commission to-day, and were each sentenced to five years imprisonment.

All the indictments having been disposed of, the Special Commission for the trial of the Manchester rioters was dissolved.

SWITZERLAND.

Approval of the Postal Treaty with the United States.

BERNE, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Swiss Council has approved the new postal treaty negotiated with the United States of America.

PORTUGAL.

Prolongation of Admiral Farragut's Visit to Lisbon.

LISBON, Monday, Nov. 11.

It is understood that the United States fleet, under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, now lying in this harbor, will not sail for some time to come, the Admiral having determined to prolong his stay in this port.

PRUSSIA.

A Delegate to the Diet Sentenced to be Imprisoned.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 11.

Herr TWESTEN, a Prussian deputy, has been tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for remarks on the Judiciary made by him in the Diet.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

Consols for money	94¼
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	82¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

No advices have yet been received of the prices of American securities in the New-York market.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

United States Five Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94 7-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	82¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—3 P. M.

If REUTER's telegrams of the prices of American securities, and the quotation of gold in the New-York market, have come to hand he has not yet furnished them to the public.

In the absence of such advices the prices of American securities remain as already reported.

Consols for money are quoted at this hour at 94¼.

Whale oil has advanced to £39 ℔ 252 gallons.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 11—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 11—Evening.

United States Five-Twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

The public are without advices from Reuter's Agency of the prices of American securities and the quotations of gold in the New-York market.

Consols, for money	94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	83¾
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—2 P. M.

Consols steady, at 94¾ for money.

Five-Twenties are dull, and have declined ⅛, being quoted at 70¾. Illinois and Erie Shares unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 9-16 for money.

No advices have yet been received by Atlantic Cable, and in their absence the following quotations are given without knowledge of the condition of the New-York market:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	70 15-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	84¾
Erie Railway Shares	47

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

Cotton opened quiet, but at steady prices. The estimated sales to-day are 19,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	8 11-16d.
Middling Orleans	9 1-16d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 48s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 17s. ℔ cental for White California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 50s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ℔ 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72s. ℔ 200 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin—8s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine Pale. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits, nominal at 2s. ℔ gallon, and Refined, 1s. 5d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes—£11 ℔ ton for thin Oblong. Linseed Oil, £41 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £114 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 11—2 P. M.

Cotton dull and unchanged.

No. 1 Milwaukee Red Wheat advanced to 13s. 10d. ℔ cental.

Cheese advanced to 54s. ℔ cwt. for the highest range of fine.

No changes in other articles since the noon dispatch.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 11—3 P. M.

Cotton is dull, and Middling Orleans has declined to 9d. ℔ lb.

The other markets are without change.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—2 P. M.

Linseed Cakes advanced to £11 5s. ℔ ton for thin Oblong, and Linseed Oil has declined to £40 10s. ℔ ton.

Cloverseed is quoted at 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

All other articles are as quoted in the noon dispatch.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 11.

Petroleum 47½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 48s. 9d. Wheat—17s. for White California, and 13s. 10d. for No. 1 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 50s.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin—8s. 3d. for Common Wilmington, and 12s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, nominal at 2s.; Refined, 1s. 5d. Cloverseed, 39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. Pork, 72s. Lard, 52s. 6d. Cheese, 54s. Bacon, 52s.

LONDON, Tueday, Nov. 12—Noon.

Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Whale Oil, £39. Sperm Oil, £114.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

PETROLEUM—47½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 12—2 P. M.

The Cotton market continues dull, but quotations are unchanged at this hour.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester to-day continue to be unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns was heavy, with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firm at 17s. for California White, and 13s. 10d. for Red Western. Corn—New Mixed Western steady at 48s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—There is no change to report in these markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy and declining under the influence of the unfavorable reports from Manchester. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅝d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets entirely unchanged. Sugars firm at 26s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is dull; Standard White is quoted at 47 francs 50 centimes.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Anchor Line steamship *United Kingdom*, Capt. SMITH, which left New-York Oct. 26, arrived at Moville to-day and sailed for the Clyde.

BREST, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, Capt. SURMON, from New-York on the 2d inst., arrived here this morning *en route* to Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 12—Noon.

The steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, from New-York on the 2d inst., arrived here this forenoon.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

The ship *Melbourne*, from Archangel for Boston, is at Cork in a leaking condition.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Proposed Construction of a Railroad Through Honduras, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11—Noon.

A loan of one million pounds sterling to the Honduras Railway has been introduced in the market here.

This loan looks to the construction of a railway through Honduras, Central America, from Porto Cabello, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Fanseca, on the Pacific, the surveys of which were made under the old Squiers grant about eight years ago by a party of English engineers.

The proposed route is about 250 miles long, and the cost of construction will be about £6,000 per mile.

THE WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Marine Intelligence.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 8¼@8½ reals.

Exchange on London, 14¾@15 per cent. premium.

Exchange on Paris, 2 per cent. premium.

Exchange on the United States at long sight for currency, 24@25 per cent. discount; for gold at long sight, 2¾ per cent. premium, and at short sight, 4¾ per cent. premium.

Arrived, brig *Cecilia* from Mobile and schooner *Anna Hatton* from New-York.

The schooner *Presio*, from Newport for Havana, was lost in a storm on the 5th inst., off New-Nassau.

The brig *Nasade*, from Lima for New-York, has put into Santiago de Cuba.

Sailed, steamer *Juniata* for Philadelphia, and steamer *Star of the Union* for New-Orleans.

The sanitary condition of the city is favorable.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Speaker of the Senate—The Militia Question.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A movement is on foot in the Senate to petition the Imperial Parliament to make a change in the Constitution so as to provide for the election of the Speaker of the Senate by that body instead of by the Crown.

It is understood that the Government policy on the militia question is drill 100,000 men annually, twenty-five days. This makes the militia expenditure about $3,000,000 per year.

Escape of Counterfeiters from the Toronto Jail.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

ULRICH and HARCQ, the two American counterfeiters confined in jail here awaiting extradition, escaped this morning by breaking their cells. They have not yet been recaptured.

HENRY WARD BEECHER and party arrived here to-day.

VIRGINIA.

Prize Fights at Fort Albany—Two Hundred Persons Arrested by the Military.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

Gen. SCHOFIELD deserves credit for having rid the soil of Virginia of the detestable vice of prize fighting which has been carried on with impunity for the past two years on the south side of the Potomac. The pugilists and their crowds of thieves and rowdies from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, would come here to arrange preliminaries and then charter boats to go down the river and fight in Virginia. This morning two fights had been arranged just over Long Bridge, within the walls of old fort Albany. Just as they got well started the Sheriff of Alexandria, with a posse of fifty soldiers from the Fourth Artillery, made a descent, and captured nearly everybody present and marched them through the wind five miles to Alexandria. No more such affairs will be permitted in Virginia while it is under military jurisdiction.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A large number of sporting men, black and white, belonging to this city and to other cities, left here between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning, in conveyances publicly advertised, to witness two separate prize fights at Fort Albany, Va., which is about two miles from Washington. The white pugilists were BOLSTER and MCLAUGHLIN, and the black fighters were SORRELL and BOVIE. The fight arranged between the latter parties excited the most interest, as it was to be the first of the kind between colored men. The crowd at Fort Albany were first disappointed at not witnessing a contest between the two white men, as the fight was declared "off," in consequence of the illness of MCLAUGHLIN, and the stakes were accordingly awarded to BOLSTER, who was on the ground. SORRELL, one of the black pugilists, then went into the ring, but BOVIE was not forthcoming. It was then reported that the latter would not appear, having been badly trained and fearing foul play. At this point the interesting concourse of black and white sports were startled by cries of "Police!" "Police!" "The military are coming!" "We've got to put for it!" A stampede at once commenced, but too late for all the spectators to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the fort, and with fixed beyonets and pistols threatened death to every one who attempted to escape or break through the line. The number of persons captured was about two hundred. The troops were Company F, of the Fourth Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight waiting for the "roughs" to appear. The Sheriff of Alexandria County was also present with a Police force from Alexandria County. The Sheriff of Alexandria County paroled a number of the prisoners, to appear at his office during the day, and the military escorted the remaining one hundred and fifty to Alexandria. SORRELL, one of the black pugilists, was among the few who made good their escape from the military. It is said that the seizure was made by direction of Gen. SCHOFIELD, who has declared that no more prize fights will be permitted to take place within his jurisdiction. On reaching Alexandria the prisoners, among whom were about twenty blacks, were marched into the jail. The reading of the law was called for by one of the prisoners, by which it appeared that the Riot Act is required to be read before arrests can be made, which was not done in this case. Therefore, the military and civil officers released the entire party after a course of lectures. SORRELL and BOLSTER, the two prize fighters, had previously made their escape—one by swimming the canal, and the other by a flank movement overland.

Arrest of a Delegate to the Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The military authorities to-day arrested LEWIS LINDSEY, the colored delegate to the Virginia Convention, for using language calculated to array the whites and blacks against each other. He is to be tried by a military commission.

Arrest of Judge Parker at Winchester.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Judge PARKER, of Winchester, was arrested yesterday morning by the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau; charge not positively known. No order for such arrest was issued from headquarters here.

United States Circuit Court.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Chief-Justice CHASE will arrive here to-morrow to preside with Judge UNDERWOOD at the adjourned Spring Term of the United States Circuit Court, which commences to-morrow.

The Fall Term, at which JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tried, commences on the 25th inst. From the venire it appears that the jury will be largely composed of blacks.

MISSOURI.

Prairie Fires in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Accounts from different sections of Missouri and Kansas mention very serious losses to farmers from prairie fires. In some instances whole farms have been devastated, fences, barns, sheds, grain and hay stacks, orchards, and occasionally houses, being consumed. Many thousands of dollars worth property has been destroyed.

New Water Works for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A contract was awarded to-day by the Board of Water Commissioners, to R. D. WOOD & Co., of Philadelphia, to supply water pipes and other castings for the new water works here. The contract amounts to over $1,250,000. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Philipsburgh, N. J., and St. Louis, competed for the contract.

ARKANSAS.

The Convention Election—Probable Republican Majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A special to the *Post* (Radical) from Little Rock, to-day, says that Arkansas will go largely for the Convention, with a working majority for the Republicans. About four-fifths of the registered votes were cast in the State. Montgomery, Perry, St. Francis, Dallas and Hotsprings Counties, complete, gives 200 for the Convention; the delegates are all Radical. Pulaski, Crawford, Conway and Sebastian Counties elect Radicals with the coöperation of the whites.

TENNESSEE.

Racing in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The attendance at the Memphis course to-day was again very large. The first race was for the Gayoso House stake of $400, heats free for all, and it was won by *Malcolm* in two straight heats; time, 1:50¾, 1:50¾. The second race was for the Association purse of $300, a two mile dash, free for all. Seven horses started, and the first heat was dead between *Duke of Orleans* and *Victorine*; time, 3:46. In a second trial *Duke of Orleans* won in 3:48¾.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York State Election.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Monroe County Canvassers are in session to-day, and from their table we make the following majorities: McKean, 788; Hillhouse, 767; Gates, 772; Hammond, 581; Van Cott, 781; Powell, 760; De La Matyr, 618; Morgan, Republican Senator, 35; Powers, Democrat, for County Clerk, 206; Moore, Republican, for Sheriff, 943; Davis, Republican, for Assembly, 99; Wood, Republican, for Assembly, 132; Bradstreet, Democrat, for Assembly, 79.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The official Democratic majority on the State ticket in this county is 1,806.

Arrest of Supposed Burglars at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Detective KELLY to-day arrested two young Frenchmen, who gave their names as EMIL BONEL and ALFRED ROLAND, on suspicion of robbery. He found in their possession five sets of Priest's vestments, a communion cloth, &c., all valued at $1,500. They are supposed to be professional burglars.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

WESTON arrived here at 12:20 o'clock to-night in good condition. He was met by a large crowd of citizens and went to Congress Hall, where he will remain the rest of the night. He made sixty-three miles to-day, six of them in a snow storm. The last thirty miles were made against a heavy head wind. He will leave this city at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sinking of the Steamer Gen. Putnam.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Yesterday, about a mile above Newcastle, the steamboat *Major Reybold*, from Delaware City for Philadelphia, collided with the steamer *Gen. Putnam*, of the Light-house Department. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, during a dense fog. The *Putnam* was from Wilmington, Del., bound to New-York. She immediately sank in about four fathoms of water. The Captain of the *Reybold* states that he gave the signals at regular intervals, but heard no response from the *Putnam*, whose Captain and crew were brought to this port by the *Reybold*. The damage to the *Reybold* was very trifling.

Execution of Neal Devaney.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The execution of NEAL DEVANEY, aged 21 years, for the murder of his wife, CATHARINE DEVANEY, near Hazelton, Luzerne County, Penn., in July last, took place at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Jail-yard at Wilkesbarre. Two or three hundred people were present in the yard, and at least 5,000 people surrounded the Jail, covering the house-tops, trees, and every available resting-place.

He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, saying: "Gentlemen, I am guilty. DOMINICK TOOMEY swore falsely; he swore my life away. I forgive everybody; I forgive TOOMEY, too."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gen. Banks not in Mexico.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The advices purporting to come from the City of Mexico, announcing the arrival of Gen. N. P. BANKS in that city, have no foundation in fact. Gen. BANKS is at his home in Waltham.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Globe*, Capt. STRONG, owned by C. & E. J. PETERS, of New-York, loaded with coal, from Elizabethport for Haverhill, went ashore in entering Newburyport Harbor, on Hump Sands, on Sunday night. She is breaking up and will be a total loss. There is no insurance on the vessel.

KANSAS.

Murders at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The proprietor of the Planter's House, at Platte City, Mo., named JENKINS, was shot and instantly killed by a negro man this morning, who had been discharged for some misconduct. $500 reward has been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

In South Leavenworth, this morning, a mulatto woman shot and instantly killed another woman, the ball entering her ear. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

OHIO.

Democratic National Convention.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* to-day urges the selection of Cleveland as the place to hold the next Democratic National Convention, and says that prominent gentlemen agree to erect a grand temple to be used by the Convention in its session.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Races—Second Day.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The second day's races of the Fall season on the Herring Run Course came off to-day. The track was again in very bad condition, owing to the storm of the previous evening, so much so that the first race—a five-mile dash between *Belle of Baltimore*, *Lucy* and *Lizzie* was postponed until to-morrow. The second race was mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for $250. There were three entries, *Kinadore*, *Lizzie* and *Frank*, and the race was won by the first named in three straight heats; time, 2:42, 2:46, 2:68.

GEORGIA.

Fire in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A cotton factory with six adjoining houses was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $25,000, on which there is $11,500 insurance.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

In the Reconstruction Convention the whole day was consumed in considering the franchise question. The majority report, which embraces strong proscriptive features, will be adopted.

LOUISIANA.

Appointment of a Judge in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. MOWER to-day appointed R. KING CUTLER Judge of the Second District Court of Louisiana, in place of Judge A. CAZABATE, resigned.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.—A still alarm was given at midnight for a fire in the cellar of the tenement-house No. 215 First-avenue, and on the members of Engine Company No. 5 entering, they found a mass of straw and other inflammable materials on fire under the stairway, and also discovered PHINEAS JACOBS, who occupies the first floor as a dry-goods store, therein. As he acted in a suspicious manner, BENJ. J. GIRGUEL, Foreman of No. 5 Engine, ordered his arrest by the Police, and he is now held at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house to await further examination by the Fire Marshal.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Official Transfer of the Country to the United States Government.

NEW-ARCHANGEL, October, VIA VICTORIA, Sunday, Nov. 10, and SWINOMISH, W. I., Monday, Nov. 11.

The formal transfer and delivery of Russian-America to the United States Government took place to-day, by Capt. PESTREHOUFF, Acting Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU, on behalf of the United States.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a battalion of United States troops, under command of Major CHARLES O. WOOD, of the Ninth Infantry, was drawn up in line in front of the Governor's residence, where the transfer took place. By 3:30 a large concourse of people had assembled, comprising Americans, Russians of all classes, Creoles and Indians, all eager witnesses of the ceremonies.

Precisely at the last named hour the Russian forts and fleet fired salutes in honor of the lowering of the Russian flag; but the flag would not come down. In lowering it tore its entire width close by the halliards, and floated from the cross-trees, some forty feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors then attempted to ascend the inch-and-a-half guy ropes supporting the flag-staff, but each failed to reach his national emblem. A fourth ascended in a boatswain's chair, seized the flag and threw it in a direction directly beneath him; but the motion of the wind carried it off and caused sensation in every heart.

Five minutes after the lowering of the Russian flag the Stars and Stripes went gracefully up, floating handsomely and free, Mr. GEORGE LOVELL ROUSSEAU having the honer of flinging the flag to the breeze, the United States steamers *Ossipee* and *Resaca* at the same time honoring the event by firing salutes.

As the Russian flag was lowered Capt. PESTRECHOFF stepped forward and addressed Gen. ROUSSEAU as follows:

GENERAL: As Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, I now transfer and deliver the Territory of Russian America, ceded by his Majesty to the United States.

Gen. ROUSSEAU, in response, as the American flag ascended, said:

CAPTAIN: As Commissioner on behalf of the United States Government, I receive and accept the same accordingly.

The Commissioners spoke in a tone of common conversation, and were only heard by Gov. MAKESATOFF, Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, Capt. KUSKOL and a few others who formed the troupe.

Several ladies witnessed the ceremonies, among them Princess MAKESATOFF, Mrs. Gen. DAVIS and Mrs. Major WOOD. The Princess wept audibly as the Russian flag went down.

The transfer was concluded in a purely diplomatic and business-like manner, neither bouquets nor speech-making followed. The entire transaction was concluded in a few hours, the *Ossipee*, with the Commissioner on board, steaming into the harbor at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dozen American flags floated over the newly-born American city of Sitka.

Terrific Hurricane—Narrow Escape of the United States Steamer Ossipee—Damage to Other Vessels.

NEW-ARCHANGEL, Nov. 2, VIA VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 10, AND SWINOMISH, W. T., Nov. 11.

The United States steamer *Ossipee* was nearly wrecked on the night of the 27th ult, when 40 miles southeast of Archangel, in the most terrific hurricane witnessed on this coast during the past seventy years. She lost all her boats, and considerable of her sails and rigging was carried away, her chronometer was destroyed, and all the fires but four were put out; those remaining were kept alive by burning oil, tallow, grease, lard, candles and like substances. She shipped an immense sea, doing great injury to the powder in the magazine. Forty-six sailors were wounded while on duty, but providentially none were killed. Gen. ROUSSEAU and his son GEORGE and also the General's staff were on board. The hurricane lasted eighteen hours, and the entire storm between thirty-six and forty hours. Lieutenant Commander CROSSMAN and a boatswain named WILLIAM GREEN saved the ship by their heroic exertions in battening the hatchways when the storm raged with the greatest fury. The engineers and firemen all behaved nobly,

The *Ossipee* put into Sitka harbor on the evening of the 28th ult., having left here on the evening of the 26th.

The yellow fever has been thoroughly killed out.

The Revenue cutter *Lincoln* has gone to Staken River, with the United States surveying party in tow.

The chartered vessels *Milan* and *Buena Vista*, with Government stores for garrison, have arrived safely.

The hurricane swept over the harbor with terrific force. Fifteen vessels were at anchor in the harbor at the time. Three Russian vessels were driven ashore, and Sandwich Islands brrk *Mameluke* was badly damaged. Several vessels dragged their anchors and bore down upon each other mercilessly, yet no serious damage was done, The steamship *John L. Stephens* was in their midst, but received no damage, though the midnight scene was entirely appalling.

A number of houses were blown down throughout the city, yet no lives were lost.

The Russian Commissioners have protested against the occupancy of the Fur Company's buildings by United States troops. By courtesy the troops are now sheltered and the supplies stored. The matter will be referred to Mr. SEWARD.

Much ill feeling has been exhibited since our occupation of the city. Several duels on paper have occurred, but they were settled without bloodshed. The parties are of high rank.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The Terrific Explosion in Chicago on Sunday Morning—The Engineer Killed and Several Buildings Destroyed.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday gives a long account of the explosion of a boiler at a flouring mill in that city on Sunday morning last, by which four brick buildings were torn in pieces, a number of neighboring frame structures shattered, and the engineer and perhaps others killed. It says:

"Two o'clock arrived. CONNELL, the engineer, began to feel drowsy. He had been up every night during the week, and Saturday night had brought him no repose. He found it difficult to keep awake. Besides, what difference did it make? His engine was in beautiful trim, and every part had borne the test through a year's constant trial. So he went out into the engine-room, and, filling the furnace with coal, tried the gauges to see that everything was all right, and then, returning to the engine-room, lay down beside the engine, where the fly-wheel's whir lulled him first into a doze and then into a sound sleep. Coal makes a hot fire, and steam began to generate with greater rapidity. The engine's piston flew faster to and fro, and the fly-wheel began to revolve faster and faster. CAHILL, the miller, who was on the second floor, observed that the machinery was moving at a too rapid rate, and descended the stairs to regulate the gearing. He went below the framework of timbers that supported the mill-stones, and his hand was already upon the gear-wheel. But he did not turn it. That instant the most hideous, deafening sound that ever smote upon the ear, a noise like a peal of thunder, bursting close to the ground was heard. The air was filled with the rush of scalding steam—showers of bricks and iron flew in every direction. The earth trembled as at the shock of an earthquake, and huge buildings, on the opposite side of the river, shook to their foundations. The walls of the mill, and of half the block, had been rent asunder, and the entire mass had fallen to the ground, crushing everything that lay below like paper. The explosion had thrown the hot coals of the furnace in every direction, and in a moment flames broke out in scores of places throughout the block. The confusion that ensued exceeded a panic. People rushed forth from the lodging houses and from the tenement, in every stage of nakedness, and dashed through the streets and alleys, stopping not until they were blocks away, and when they paused even then, out of breath, believed that they were yet in the midst of danger.

The fact that the boiler was defective seems to be conceded. Indeed it had been a topic of discussion in the surrounding shops for six months; and the opinion had been often expressed that it would one day blow up the neighborhood. MR. MARPLE states that the boiler was put in thirteen months since, and that about two months ago it was subjected to the proper test and declared to be safe. He had purchased two new boilers, and they were to have replaced that which exploded to-day. He had determined to dispense with that one, however, not because it was unfit or unsafe, but because it was not adapted to the requirements of the machinery in the mill.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool Nov. 2 and Queenstown Nov. 3, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are three days later than those received by the *City of New-York*.

Mr. DISRAELI was in Edinburgh Oct. 30. In the afternoon he was presented with the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost was careful to say that the honor was conferred upon Mr. DISRAELI as an eminent statesman and a man of letters, and that it had in no respect a political signification. Mr. DISRAELI accepted the situation, and scarcely touched upon politics. He, however, promised that the Government would take in hand the question of Education in Scotland. Leaving the music hall the Chancellor of the Exchequer went to the hall of the library of the University of Edinburg, where the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him and Mr. LOWE, M. P., at the same time. In the evening Mr. DISRAELI was presented with a complimentary address by so-called workingmen of Edinburg.

At a meeting of the Council of the Reform League, on Oct. 30, a letter was read from the O'DONOGHUE, expressing approval of the recent discussion by the League of Irish affairs. He did not regard those proceedings as an incitement to physical force or to isolated deeds of violence, which everybody must reprobate, but as an expression of opinion that the appeal to physical force by ardent Irishmen cannot in reason be pronounced unwarrantable, and does not merit the brand of infamy which the faint-hearted and abettors of misrule would stamp upon it.

A great Protestant demonstration had taken place at Hillisborough, Ulster, and passed off quietly. The Marquis of Downshire presided.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the English and American Bank, in London, the resolution previously passed in favor of the concern being voluntarily wound up was confirmed.

At the meeting of the Grand Trunk, of Canada, Railway Company, it was stated that the total loss sustained by the Company from 1862 to June last, in American currency, amounted to no less than £311,000 sterling.

A dispatch from Athens, dated Oct. 26, says that according to the Greek journals the mission of ALI PACHA to Crete had proved a total failure, the insurgents demanding union with Greece. Fresh Turkish troops were said to have been sent to Crete, all the Egyptian troops having left, and frequent encounters were taking place between the Turks and Cretans, despite the armistice. French, Russian, Italian and Prussian vessels continued to transport Cretan fugitives to Greece.

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

The Murder Trials at Manchester—Scenes In and About the Court-house—The Witnesses and Their Testimony—Demeanor and Speeches of the Prisoners—The Death Sentence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1867.

Every hour the interest of this tragedy of the murder trials at Manchester has deepened. The law of England says that every man of those engaged in the release of KELLY and DEASEY were as guilty of the murder of the Policeman BRETT as the one who actually shot him. It is constructive murder. This was the charge of Chief-Justice BLACKBURN, and on this charge the Grand Jury has indicted the whole twenty-six for murder. Now this rule must work both ways, and it follows that the man who actually shot BRETT is no more guilty and no more deserving of death than any and all of the 26 indicted, or the forty or fifty said by the witnesses to have been engaged in the affray. But in no case can it be right to say that these men were engaged in a conspiracy for assassination and plunder. No one was robbed, no one, except by accident, was hurt, unless it was BRETT, and his death may have been by what is called "chance medley." It was sworn on the part of the prosecution that ALLEN and the rest who had revolvers fired at the ground or into the air, to frighten, and not to kill, the police and people, men and women who gathered around the prison van, from which they were seeking to release their imprisoned chiefs. No doubt it was a serious crime, unless justified by the imprisonment of KELLY and DEASEY, but it was not intended to be murder.

The Court-room, on Wednesday, was simply full. There were many ladies in privileged places—a few, even, on the platform which holds the Judge's bench. Some of the nobility of Lancashire—ladies as well as lords—occupied the grand jury box. The proceedings were more orderly and more dull than is usual in an American trial. In three days I have not heard one question objected to by the opposite counsel, nor has there been the least interruption. Leading questions are the rule, and some of the witnesses do little more than to say "yes," "yes," to questions which tell the story. The cross-examinations are searching, but there is little of which the most sensitive witnesses could complain. Only on Wednesday night, when a witness swore to the most direct and important circumstances in regard to ALLEN—swore that he saw him put his pistol through the ventilator, stoop down, take aim and shoot BRETT, not a word of which had he said when he was before the magistrates, and which he had apparently invented since, with an eye to the reward of two hundred pounds, did Mr. SEYMOUR startle the Court with a burst of most eloquent indignation.

THE WITNESSES.

Among the witnesses were four of the prisoners in the van, two interesting young women going to jail—one for the third time—for felony, and two little boys of ten and twelve, for larceny. The boys were in cells in the van, but declared that they saw ALLEN through a hole in the door release KELLY and DACEY, the Fenian prisoners. The jury went out to see the van, and found, I believe, that the narrow openings slant down to the floor, so as to make such recognition impossible. The felonious young women were among the clearest, promptest and most consistent witnesses. Each told her story like a book, and stuck to it bravely; only their stories point blank contradicted each other. The first swore that she was next to BRETT; that she cried out "O, CHARLEY, you'll be shot!" and that she got hold of his coat tails with both hands and pulled him down toward the floor, which brought his head even with the ventilator, when ALLEN shot him. The other swore just as positively that it was she who tried to take care of "CHARLEY"—that she was next him—that no one pulled him down, but that he stood bolt upright, and she had her hand on his shoulder, when a bullet came through the slats of the Venetian blind in the top of the door and killed him. Many of the witnesses contradict themselves; they contradict more or less each other, as usual; but the offer of a large reward has evidently affected the imaginations of many, and they swear to what they have heard or invented.

Some of the testimony is in the broadest Lancashire dialect, such as you hear sometimes on the stage. Mrs. BOUCICAULT, who should be Lancashire born, speaks it sweetly. They say "tew" for two, and "keow" for cow, as in Yankeeland; but they also say "douzen." On Wednesday morning a man kissed the book with a resounding smack, and said: "I saw a many roonin' daown the railway sloap, an' I thoat it was a pitch in"—which he explained to be a railway collision. ALLEN, he said, when caught by the crowd, was beaten over the head with his pistol and a brick, and he protected him.

On Wednesday night the streets through which the five prisoners are conveyed from the Assize Courts to the Jail were almost impassable from the crowd. I was wrong in saying that the van is guarded only by mounted Police, There is also a strong military escort; though a policeman in Court assured me that the feeling in the crowd is so strong against the prisoners, that if they are not hanged "Manchester will rise."

On Thursday morning the Crown called witnesses to prove the capture and remands of KELLY and DEASEY, the Fenians. We had upon the stand a Manchester Inspector, a giant of six feet three inches; a Dublin Police official, and a London detective Inspector from Scotland Yard. But it appeared that there had been an irregularity in the arrest and remands of the rescued Fenians. A Police Inspector had taken the responsibility of tearing up one warrant, and of writing the word "felony" into another, and the prisoner's counsel moved to quash the indictments for murder on the ground that the men rescued not having been in lawful custody, they had a right to get away, and their friends to help them. This was argued at some length, and the Court reserved the decision until after lunch, and then decided against the prisoners.

OPENING THE CASE.

There was no regular opening of the case for the defence, Mr. SEYMOUR preferring to reserve his forces for the summing up. Then the first witness, Miss MARY FLANAGAN, was called. A prettier Irish girl I have seldom seen, and that is saying a good deal. She was modest, lady-like, and, in her language and deportment, showed that she had received a careful education. Her parents keep a tavern some twelve miles from Manchester, and she has been a governess in a gentleman's family. She happened to know GOULD, one of the prisoners, and swore positively to having seen him at a time and place which made his participation in the riot impossible—nor could I see that the cross-examination of the Attorney-General shook or discredited her testimony. Mrs. LEARY, a very decent seeming woman, testified to having seen him at the same place and time. An old lady, her two sons, and another young man swore a clear *alibi* as to SHORE.

A sister of MAGUIRE swore that he never left her house until 7 o'clock on the night of the rescue. MARY INGHAM, a pale, pretty girl then came upon the stand, and pale and rigid as a statue—a more perfect *Jeannie Deans* than was ever seen upon the stage—told the whole story of her acquaintance with the soldier MAGUIRE, when and where she saw him that day, how he asked if he might go with her to a party, how he had often asked her to go with him to the theatre, and once she went, and how sure she was that on that fatal 18th of September he was at home; and her unshaken testimony was fully confirmed by four neighbors, whose houses almost touched that of the prisoner's sister. Here then were three as clear *alibis* as I ever heard, and the last a very strong one, out of the five prisoners on trial. No witness was called as to ALLEN, except a policeman to show that he was bruised and beaten, and his head bound up when the witnesses came to identify him; and none at all for LARKIN. On neither side was there any attempt to impeach a witness.

Unfortunately, as the crowd gathered again in the streets near the Assize Courts on Thursday night, the newspapers had the account of the shooting the night before of two policemen in Dublin. One dispatch said both were shot through the heart at midnight—another that both were shot in the stomach but mortally wounded. The jury ought not to hear of this occurrence—the provocation ought not to allude to it, but it can scarcely fail of having some influence upon the result of the trials going on in both Dublin and Manchester. These outrages are to be deplored and condemned, but that they have a cause is as evident as that they occur. In fact they could not happen if there were not the feeling which produces them, and that feeling is the deep hatred produced by centuries of wrong.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS AND VERDICT.

On Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock, in a cold rainstorm, I found the barricaded doors of the Assize Courts blocked up by a crowd struggling, as an English crowd always does, to gain admission. A few minutes after the doors were opened every foot of space was occupied; the jury was called over, the Judges took their seats, and Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Queen's Counsel, commenced his plea on behalf of three of the prisoners, the two others being defended by Mr. Sergeant O'BRIEN. Mr. SEYMOUR is able and eloquent, but I think he weakened his case by denouncing Fenianism—which was really the crime for which all three men are on trial. He had raised the legal point that KELLY and DEASEY were not lawfully in custody, and therefore their rescue was justifiable, and the death of BRETT reduced to a case of man slaughter. The Court ruled that although the warrant was irregular, the magistrate acted rightfully in his discretion, and that the men were in the legal charge of BRETT. The speeches of both the counsel for the defence were professional and no more. There was no sympathy, and both earnestly condemed the cause in which the prisoners were engaged. This was well meant, but it would have come more naturally from the Attorney-General, who, on his part, refrained from any political allusions, and in no way pressed hardly upon the prisoners. He fairly and barely stated the case, without betraying the least earnestness. The summing up of the Judge, though no doubt intended to be strictly impartial, was harder upon the prisoners than the colorless speech of the handsome, *insouciant* Attorney-General.

The extraordinary circumstances of the trial were also commented upon, with an opposite effect, I suspect, from that intended. Never before in Manchester—seldom of late years in England—had a court of justice been so barricaded, so surrounded with Police, so filled with soldiers, who jostled civilians in the corridors, and the ring of whose muskets could be heard as they grounded arms in the great hall. Never were five manacled prisoners so guarded, and so escorted to and from the Court-house by regiments of horse and foot. All this preparation—this trial in a camp as if by a drumhead court-martial—must have effected the minds of the jury. They were to "save the country" by their verdict. The policeman at my side, between me and the prisoners, had a cartridge-box and Colt's revolver at his belt, and pointed out the Fenians he could spot among the audience.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock the Judge finished his charge to the jury. He did not tell them they were judges of the law and the facts, as is done in America; he gave them the law, and left them the duty of deciding upon the facts. The jury retired, and for an anxious hour and twenty minutes the audience, which had been seated since before 9 o'clock in the morning, excepting an interval of half an hour, stood up and discussed the verdict. I felt sure that ALLEN would be found guilty; equally sure that they must acquit MAGUIRE. The *alibi* in his case was strong and consistent, and the Judge charged visibly in his favor. I was doubtful about the other cases, but two acquittals seemed probable. The jury came in after an absence of an hour and twenty minutes. The prisoners came up from below and took their places. The names of the five prisoners were called over, and the usual question put to the foreman, and five times he pronounced the terrible word, "*Guilty!*" All guilty of constructive murder. A man was killed by somebody, and they, with some scores of others, ruled by the Court to be equally guilty, were present aiding and abetting.

THE PRISONERS' SPEECHES.

And now commenced the most extraordinary scene I ever witnessed in a Court of Justice. When asked what they had to say why sentence of death should not now be passed upon them—a miserable and useless formality, since whatever they had to say should have been said to the jury before the verdict—each of the five prisoners addressed the Court, and each in his way was eloquent, and four were bold and defiant. The fifth, poor MAGUIRE, a soldier thirteen years in the Queen's service, declared, what I truly believe, that he never was a Fenian, had never been in any way concerned in the rescue, and was quietly at home in his sister's house, as was sworn by five unimpeached witnesses, added to a policeman who testified to his quiet habits. That a jury could condemn a man to death, on such a charge, with such a probability of mistaken identity, can only be accounted for by the fact that they were acting under a strong excitement.

The speeches of the four Fenian prisoners I can give *verbatim*, so far as their words are concerned; but no words can convey an idea of the courage, the heroism, the devotion with which these men met their fate. ALLEN's looks deceived me. For a boy of 19—and he does not look older—and one of ordinary opportunities, he showed an extraordinary spirit. There was not a tremor in his voice, which rang full and clear through the Court-room. I need not give all that was said, but in condensing the speeches I will give only the words and phrases of the speakers.

Continued on Eighth Page.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Results of the Recent Election—The State No Longer a Chief Rumseller—Pecksniffianism Snuffed Out—The New Legislature—Liquid Fuel—Improvement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1867.

Revolutions never go backward. About a year ago Gov. ANDREW, in a speech, said: "Enforce the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the intelligent people of Massachusetts will indignantly erase it from the statute-book in less than a year." Had that statesman been permitted to live, he would have seen his prophecy fulfilled and his slanderers severely rebuked. Our State election has developed a remarkable state of things, and the more a person analyzes the vote, the more astonished is he at the result. Both parties are disappointed in the figures. The temperance party, so confident of success, finds itself overwhelmed with defeat, and the license party, somewhat doubtful, finds itself grandly triumphant in the face of the thunders of the pulpit; while the fact stands out in bold relief that a mere handful of men have in the past been the instrumentality of entailing upon this Commonwealth odium through coercive legislation.

Prohibition has met with a Waterloo defeat. But the grand vote which has wrought this result is worthy of especial analysis. It proves that the Republican Party has not only reached hardpan, but that Massachusetts is not so wedded to the political machinery of the dominant party that she cannot afford to do right. The Republican majority last year was 65,399. Gov. BULLOCK received 91,980 votes; Mr. SWEETSER, the Democratic candidate, received 26,671 votes. At the late election Gov. BULLOCK received 96,377 votes, and Mr. ADAMS 69,656. BULLOCK's majority, 26,721. The vote of ADAMS is the largest ever given a Democratic candidate in this State, and the largest anti-Republican vote cast since 1855. But Gov. MORTON, in 1842, who was elected by one majority, received the largest vote ever given for a Democratic candidate relatively to population, which was 56,419. Having taken pains to wade through many columns of election figures running back as far as 1842, by a comparison of the changes the fact is developed that at the recent election not less than nineteen thousand Republicans voted for Mr. ADAMS. These Republicans were P. L. L.'s. The actual Democratic vote is about fifty thousand. The party cast its whole strength. The forty-seven thousand increase in the total vote of the State came from those who do not generally vote—men who have no fixed political principles, but whose votes are strong enough to effect a radical change in State legislation. The License Party counted on this reserve force, and it was not disappointed. The Senate will stand as follows: License, 29; Prohibition, 11. House of Representatives—License, 176; Prohibition, 64. Politically speaking, the Republicans have elected just three-quarters of the Lower House, 133 of whom are "Liberals;" so it remains, after all, for the Republican Party to rid the statute-book of the present obnoxious laws. The voting strength of the Democrats and Prohibitionists is not sufficient for any mischievous purpose. It is a singular fact that the Prohibition strength in the next Legislature is less than the license strength was last year, so marked has been the revolution in public opinion here on the rum question.

Another result of the election is this: Where the prohibition sentiment was supposed to be the strongest it has proved the weakest. The large cities were declared by the advocates of prohibition to contain all the license sentiment; the rural districts developed the license sentiment to a remarkable extent, and actually spoke stronger in that direction than the cities, those "nurseries of drunkenness." Some of the papers, by dint of comparison at random, estimate the majority in favor of a license law in this State to be twenty-five thousand; but a careful summing up of the majorities will show a larger figure than this. Having compared the returns of nearly all the towns and cities between Berkshire and Cape Cod, taking the vote for Representatives as a criterion, the strength of the license movement reaches nearly thirty-five thousand. Gov. BULLOCK's majority is not a fair expression of the license sentiment, for he ran behind his ticket in many localities. In this city he falls a thousand votes behind Mr. WARNER and others. This fact is easily accounted for. Mr. BULLOCK occupies an equivocal position on the rum question, having before the election answered certain questions satisfactorily to both the prohibitionists and liberals. Consistent temperance men—Republicans—voted against him on that account, while the license party, or the major part of it, voted for him.

But if Gov. BULLOCK had been so foolish as to have adhered to his early views on the great issue, Mr. ADAMS, for the same reason that the license party succeeded, would have been elected Governor. And it is to the P. L. L. Republicans that BULLOCK is indebted for his election. The vote of a score of towns shows this, where he received a large majority, while the license party elected their representatives. It is unkind to harbor the thought that the Governor will veto a license law for the gratification of the prohibitionists who were his great support last year. An anomaly in the recent election was, that the prohibition party literally voted for a candidate for Governor who does not practice the precepts laid down in its catechism, while on the other hand the rum party voted for a gentleman, his opponent, who is a practical temperance man. A number of very able men have been elected to the next Legislature. Last year there were two colored men elected; now, only one. It is probable that either HARVEY JEWELL, Republican, or JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, defeated candidate for Governor, will be the next Speaker of the House. Both are P. L. L's. The magnanimous rum Republicans are decidedly in favor of the latter gentleman.

EFFECTS OF THE POPULAR VERDICT.

Close upon the heel of the election, the Prohibitory Liquor Law has almost become a dead letter. The State Constables feel as though their occupation was gone, and that any further enforcement of the law will prove only a farce. Club houses are being rapidly abolished, and liquor is sold over the bar where a few weeks ago it was drank in a closet. Inquiries are frequent for localities in which to renew the liquor trade. The country apothecary no longer fears condemnation to imprisonment for selling spirits to invalids, and the honest farmer concludes he can crush his apples into cider without being annoyed by a man with brass buttons. Politics have even found their way into court. In several instances where liquor cases are pending the parties pleaded *nolo contendere* till the next session of the Legislature, to see if the law under which they were arraigned would not be repealed. And the cases were continued! The result of the vote of the election has also called forth a request that those men and women who are now in jail for selling liquor, convicted under the present sumptuary law, may be "forthwith released." Truly Massachusetts has respect for the vote of a popular election.

LIQUID FUEL.

During the last four weeks the inventor has been making some very important and successful experiments with hydrocarbon oils as a fuel for generating steam, and the results obtained have settled forever the practicability of using liquid fuel. Faults have been remedied, improvements have been made, and the process reduced to such a state of perfection that a Company has been formed composed of some of the wealthiest business men of the city, for the purpose of manufacturing Col. FOOTE's apparatus on a large scale, and introducing it into manufacturing establishments where coal is consumed in large quantities. Contracts have also been made for using it on several railroads leading into this city. But the practical use of liquid fuel does not stop here. Col. FOOTE has decided to submit his invention to the severest test possible, with a view to convince the scientific and commercial world that the use of liquid fuel is bound to create a revolution in ocean and river navigation. The iron steamship *Island City*, formerly the *Caledonia*, and a blockade-runner, built on the Clyde, has recently been purchased for use in developing the test. She is now receiving the simple apparatus for burning oil into her furnaces and will be ready for sea in a few weeks. The *Island City* will take on board a supply of fuel sufficient for an extended trip, and will visit New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Atlantic ports, and then make an ocean trip. The liquid fuel for this proposed trip will be confined in iron tanks and the displacement in the vessel by it will be very small. The facts expected to be demonstrated by this test are as follows: Utility, economy, manageability and safety of petroleum and other hydrocarbon oils as a fuel, and a solution of the problem as to how steam craft can make long voyages with profit. The great difficulty at the present time is not so much in the expense of coal as in the great bulk and tonnage occupied, for it is well known that one-half of the carrying capacity of steamers on long voyages is taken up by the fuel transportation. Hence the importance attached to the proposed severe test of Col. FOOTE's to demonstrate a large saving on fuel and a small displacement in bulk and tonnage by the use of his invention. Another progressive step with liquid fuel is in its application to the steam fire engine. The recent experiments on No. 3, and the efficient manner in which it worked at the Federal-street fire have resulted in the Committee on the Fire Department ordering the apparatus into another engine, but at the expense of the city. Col. FOOTE will also attach a self-propelling apparatus to the machine, and run it noiselessly through the streets. Col. FOOTE is entitled to great credit for the "sticktuitiveness" that he has manifested in developing his new principle. He has overcome a thousand obstacles, and laughs at those who throw cold water on his efforts, by giving circulation to an idea that no experiment has as yet been made with liquid fuel "where its advantages over coal were undeniably demonstrated." The people of New-York will, in a few weeks, have an unusual opportunity of witnessing the advantages of hydrocarbon fuel over coal.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

The case of WM. B. LAWRENCE *vs.* R. H. DANA, Jr., *et al.* promises to drag its slow length along in our courts. There was another hearing yesterday on a motion made by the respondents for leave to amend their answer, and strike out certain facts alleged in the answer of the respondents as constituting a fraud by Mr. LAWRENCE, and also to set up new facts showing fraud on his part. The Court denied the motion, and read extracts from the bill and answer showing that the correspondence containing the negotiations with the French publisher was all communicated to Miss WHEATON at the time it took place instead of having recently come to her knowledge.

Boston has at the present time over five million dollars' worth of improvements in contemplation. Besides the improvement of the Church-street miasmatic territory and the South Boston flats, it is proposed to extend Broadway to the foot of the Common. The undertaking is a gigantic one, but the necessities of the public convenience require it. With this improvement there will be a new artery formed between Washington-street and South Boston, relieving a dozen now choked-up streets and enhancing the value of much real estate. Another contemplated improvement is the widening of the entire length of Hanover-street—from Court to the Chelsea Ferry. The City Fathers seem very desirous to get rid of some of its ancient cow-paths.

The City of Charlestown is desirous of uniting her fortunes with those of this metropolis. A large number of her leading citizens have given notice that they will present a bill to the next Legislature for annexation. In such an event Boston would have an addition of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and include in its area Bunker Hill, the Navy-yard and the State Prison. With the addition of Roxbury, the wards of Boston have been increased to fifteen in number.

VIGIL.

American Footholds in China.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

We have repeatedly urged the importance to American interests in China of obtaining concessions of territory sufficient for commercial purposes and for the convenience of our steam marine and war ships. Other nations have secured such concessions, and derive great advantages therefrom, and this fact might with much force be urged as a reason why the United States alone should not be compelled to rely upon mere leases for the facilities her commerce demands. This subject will be one of the points urged when the revision of the treaties with China comes up in 1868, and there are some intimations that it has already had the attention of our Government. The statement is explicitly made by Eastern journals that the Government is now negotiating for the purchase or cession of Woosung, which is said to be a flat neck of land at the junction of the Whangpo and Yang-tze-Kiang Rivers, presumably not far from Shanghae. The American commercial and naval station in China could not be better located than near the mouth of the Yang-tze-Kiang, which is the Amazon of China, and the artery of its greatest commerce, flowing past numerous large cities, through a fertile and populous valley, and already traversed by a fine American fleet of steamers, which connect with a line of ocean steamers sailing from Shanghae and Hong Kong, to Japan and California It is one of the plainest dictates of commercial interest that we should have near the outlet of the Yang-tze-Kiang a piece of land that we can call our own, on which American citizens can establish agencies under the protection of their own police, and where they can build and live free from the restrictions that now embarrass them. England obtained such privileges by force. The United States, which have no schemes of foreign conquest, and enjoy the friendship and confidence of the Chinese in an eminent degree, could reasonably ask them on the score of justice and comity.

Condition of the Freedmen on the South Carolina Coast.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* gives the following in relation to the report, for the month of October last, of Capt. H. C. BRANDT, Sub-Assistant Commissioner for St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina:

He represents the rice crop in the eastern and lower part of St. Peter's Parish as more promising this than last year; that the freedmen will obtain a good share thereof as their portion, and that they have, as a general principle, behaved well. In the upper or cotton district they have neglected their obligations to the planters, the majority of the latter being disheartened in consequence, and some will only plant next year a few hundred acres of the staple and corn, having only the best field hands to work for them, while others will abandon planting and sell their lands, or hire them out at $2 per acre. The freed people have not done half work in the upper part of the district, and the decline in the price of cotton will assist to make many planters heavy losers, and in many instances not cover money advanced to laborers. Not only have the freed people not properly planted and worked the lands on the whole—there have, of course, been a few exceptions—averaging from five to ten acres assigned to them by their employers, but his own inspection has convinced him that in some instances they have only harvested two bushels of corn to the acre. The prospect is that starvation will, in some parts of the district, ensue next year, unless the freedmen work faithfully for the planters and consequently for themselves. In other portions of the district (the rice portions) the freedmen will this season harvest fifty to one hundred and fifty bushels of the cereal on the lands assigned to them for their own use, besides a goodly quantity of vegetables, corn, potatoes, &c. Depredations against planters have been committed to a great extent, in stealing cotton and corn, and in shooting and stealing hogs, fowls, &c. The whole civil authority in the district is too weak to effect an arrest. The Captain has his own constables, and is thereby enabled to arrest and punish delinquents. The whole district has been visited several times, thoroughly inspected by day and often by night, and at least twenty cases of dispute between planters and freedmen satisfactorily settled, besides holding meetings of freedmen at Matthew's Bluff, Parachuela, Robertsville and elsewhere—advising them regarding their duties as citizens and as toward the planters. The recent election in Savannah has had the unfavorable effect of creating an excitement among the freedmen in the district, because their apostle BRADLEY has been successful—hundreds from St. Peter's Parish District having registered in Savannah and voted the BRADLEY ticket. All the influence of the Captain was without avail to convince these misguided people of their error. In conclusion, the Captain urgently recommends the employment of mounted men in his district as patrols to arrest disturbers of the peace and to maintain order.

American Inventors' Convention in Chicago.

On the 21st of this month a meeting of inventors and dealers in patented improvements will be held in Chicago. The meeting is called by the Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of the Directors of the National Patent Association, held in Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 24th of last October. The meeting was largely attended by gentlemen from nearly all of the Northern States. In a preamble and resolutions which were adopted, it was declared to be the duty of inventors and dealers to organize for their mutual protection and encouragement. It was deemed that civilization in a great measure was enhanced by the protection given to inventors.

It was resolved that it was necessary for their protection to employ the utmost efforts to establish the business of inventions upon an honorable basis, and to discourage every practice that would tend to harm their general business integrity. Inventors generally throughout the country are solicited to attend and discuss the resolutions. The Committee name the above time as the date, when there will be a general exhibition of improvements by the inventors present. An address will also be delivered, and a permanent organization effected.

Civil Rights Case in Baltimore—One Cent Damages Awarded.

The Circuit Court of the United States, Associate Justice GILES presiding, was occupied at Baltimore on Friday, the 8th inst., with the case of MARY J. C. ANDERSON *vs.* MOSES GALLOWAY, guardian of ROBERT GALLOWAY, a minor; an action to recover damages laid at $5,000, for a trespass in the nature of an assault and battery, committed by ROBERT GALLOWAY. A jury was empaneled to try the case. The facts of the case, as shown by the evidence for complainant, were, that on the 24th of Oct., 1866, she was returning home from a school where she taught colored children, in Havre de Grace, Hartford County, in company with a number of her pupils, when GALLOWAY, who had been out gunning, walked up behind and struck her a violent blow on the head, by which she was felled to the ground. While prostrate on the ground he kicked her. She only made use of the words that "he was no gentleman." He said to her that "if she opened her mouth again he would knock her head with his gun." There was no evidence adduced by the defence to show any provocation whatever for the assault. In fact, one of the defence witnesses testified to seeing GALLOWAY shove the complainant off the sidewalk, and also to kick her. She was obliged to remain in the house for four or five days, consequent on the injuries received by her, and also incurred expenses amounting to $100.

The Court ruled that if the jury should, from the evidence, believe that the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, as shown by the testimony both for the plaintiff as well as for the defendant, then they must find for the plaintiff. After argument the jury retired, and after being out a short time returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff with one cent damages. The counsel for the plaintiff, immediately upon the rendition of the verdict, filed a motion for a new trial upon the ground, first, that the verdict is against the ruling of the Court; second, that it is against the evidence; and third, that it is so much against the evidence as to show that the jury were not guided by the evidence.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning of the Invincible—The Prisoners Held for Trial.

Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, held an examination into the cause of the burning of the ship *Invincible*, which, it will be remembered, was destroyed at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, some three months since. The following are the important facts of the testimony:

Jacob Bowen, sworn: I live at No. 7 Furman-street; I am engineer on the Central Elevator; I know the defendants; I know the ship *Invincible*; she was at the Robinson Pier when she was burned; Leudig boarded with me at the time; I had a conversation with Mr. Dean in the ship's cabin about six weeks before she was burned; he said he had a letter from the owner that the ship was fully insured against fire; Mr. Leudig told me he saw one of the agents; he told me after that that there was underhand work going on; he said he did not know what it was; I told him to have nothing to do with anything that morning; on the morning of the evening she was burned, he told me the ship was to go last night; on the Monday previous Mr. Leudig told me the sails went away that day; I saw the truck backed up against the ship; I then went away; I saw the truck load of ship's sails come away from the ship a few minutes after; wh n I saw the sails go away I saw both of the defendants on board.

John Mulvey, sworn: I live at No. 181 Front-street, Brooklyn; I do business at No. 26 Dupeyster-street, New-York; I am in the junk business; I bought sails from Mr. Leudig, one of the defendants, on the 9th day of September last, between eleven and three o'clock; they came in two truck loads; they weighed 8,295 pounds; I asked him the name of the ship; he said they came from the bark *Leaping Water*; he said his name was I. Brawen; he asked me what I paid for sails; I said six cents; he said it was not enough; I said I did not want them; they were then on the truck in front of my door, the first load; the other load came in the afternoon; they all amounted to $497 17; I paid the check to Mr. Leudig, payable to I. Brawen or bearer; the check was on the Marine National Bank.

Niel Doherty, sworn: I live at No. 80 Washington-street; I know the defendants; I saw them at Robinson's Dock on a Monday morning; Patrick Malone hired me to go there and take away a load of sails; I am a carman; I took my truck there; the two defendants were on board the ship, and they gave me the sails; I took two loads and carted them to John Mulvey's place, in New-York; Mr. Malone paid me; there were some laboring men on board who helped the defendants to put the sails on the truck; Mr. Leudig was in Mr. Mulvey's place when I delivered the sails.

Patrick Malone, sworn: I live at No. 5 Furman-street; I am a boatman; I saw the defendants before I saw them on board the ship *Invincible*, and on the dock about seven weeks before the ship was burned; I had a conversation with defendant Dean; he asked me to go on board the ship with him; I went; then he showed me a lot of sails which he said he would like to sell; about two weeks after I had a conversation with Mr. Dean; we went on board and he asked me, "What about the sails?" he said if I did not take the sails he would have to sell them to some person; he stated he had letters from Mr. Hastings that the ship was fully insured, and that she was old and wanted out of the way; he then asked me to get him a carman; I told him I would get him a man, and I went and hired him Mr. John Doherty, and assisted Doherty to unload the sails from the truck in New-York; after the sails were delivered, Mr. Leudig signed his name to the book, and asked me to sign my name to the check and go and draw the money; I said I would not do it; he gave the wrong name of the ship; Dean told me after he got the sails off he would burn the ship; I think he told me so twice; I have been in the boat business about four years.

An affidavit of RICHARD W. BAKER, of Boston, was put in evidence, to the effect, that he visited the store of MULVEY & COLLINS; recognized the sails sold to MULVEY by LEUDIG as the ones made by him in the ship *Invincible*, and that they were made for three thousand dollars, and that they were fit to use on any vessel they would fit.

FREDERICK LEUDIG stated that he is 80 years old, was born in Germany, lives in Furman-street, Brooklyn, is by occupation a shipwright, and is not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

SAMUEL DEAN stated that he is 36 years old, was born in Maine, lives in Boston, and is by occupation a carpenter, and that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Fire Marshal, WM. H. LAWRENCE, swears, that he is informed and believes that the defendants did unlawfully and feloniously set fire to the ship *Invincible*. At the conclusion of the examination Justice BUCKLEY concluded to hold them to await the action of the Grand Jury, and they were so committed.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter.

The Board of Health yesterday received the usual weekly report from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics. The communication recites that during the week that ended Saturday, Nov. 9, there were 357 deaths in New-York and 161 in Brooklyn. The evidence of diminished mortality still continues, for in New-York the gain in favor of life amounts to thirty-four less deaths than in the corresponding week in the last four years. This gain is observed to be in the zymotic and tubercular causes of mortality. Infancy experienced a more decided gain than any other period of life. But favorable as this fact is, we know that now, as the inclement weather will shut up thousands of poor children in the stifling and poisoned air of unventilated tenements, an increase of infant mortality will inevitably follow. Until the present week every natural condition of the earth, the atmosphere and the sky during the Autumn, has been such as to tempt the people to enjoy the benefits of the open air. The mean temperature last week was 47° Fahrenheit, and the average humidity was 61°—total saturation of the atmosphere being regarded as 100°. The mortality in these cities last week was equal to a yearly death-rate, on census of 1865, of 24.62 in 1,000 living in New-York, and to 28.27 in 1,000 in Brooklyn. Zymotic causes produced 18½ per cent. of the mortality in the former City, and nearly 19 9-10 per cent. of that in the latter. A rapid increase of measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough and croup in the latter city accounts for the excess of zymotic mortality there. Those five diseases caused 28 deaths in Brooklyn and 24 in New-York. There were 97 deaths of infants under a year old in the latter City and 46 in the former; while 156 (43.69 per cent.) of the deaths in New-York and 93 (52.54 per. cent.) of the total in Brooklyn were children under five years old. This is a little below the mean ratio of infantile mortality in the year, yet it is a death-rate that needs to be reduced, and certainly can be, by improvements in domestic hygiene. Dr. SNOW, the Health Officer of Providence, a city that has its industrial population well housed, reports that "only 31 per cent. of the decedents during the month of October were under five years of age." Providence, like Brooklyn, is a city of families, and of a greater proportion of infant population than the City of New-York. The contagious maladies of childhood, that are so fatal in the unhealthy homes in our cities, demand the continuance of all the precautionary measures that experience can suggest. The chief of these sanitary precautions are so well known to be simply cleansing, dryness and thorough ventilation, that these words cannot be too often repeated.

Relief for the Ruptured and Crippled.

At the fifth semi-annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held last evening at the Rooms, No. 39 Bible House, Dr. J. KNIGHT, the President Surgeon, presented a report of which the following is an abstract: The number of new patients received and treated since the first of May last, has been 1,042, a decided increase over the same period of last year. Nearly all of these patients required for their proper treatment expensive surgical bandages. One half of those treated required either trusses, laced stockings for enlarged veins, or supporters for female weaknesses; the remaining half being children, laboring under hip disease, white swelling, paralysis and deformity of various kinds. Many of the ailments treated require steel spring supports, extending in some cases from the armpits to the feet. When applied to paralytics these braces enable the little patients to walk, the exertion inviting power, which, by continued exercise, increases and becomes permanent. Many of this class have been relieved since the opening of the institution. The expense attendant upon the great demand for surgical bandages and their repairs, has greatly increased the expenditure during the time that has already elapsed of the current year. Contributors have not met as promptly nor as liberally as heretofore this extra demand upon the treasury. This may be accounted for by the large amounts that have been donated to the building fund by those that heretofore were regular contributors to the support of the institution. Being specially contributed, and solely for building purposes, this building fund cannot be used for current expenses, and a deficiency now existing in the funds used for the latter object, a strenuous effort will be necessary to meet all demands if relief be not afforded by voluntary contributions. The report also stated that CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq., the great philanthropist, had recently donated the sum of $30,000, and that five lots had been purchased on which to erect a large and suitable building, and further, that an architect had been employed to design the building.

County Canvassers—Protest from Supervisor Joseph B. Taylor.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, met yesterday to canvass the returns of the late election.

Mr. BLEAKLEY was called to the chair.

Messrs. BLUNT and HERMANN stated that a number of election returns from their districts were still missing.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the County Clerk was directed to summon the Canvassers of the missing districts before the Board; and on further motion, it was resolved to lay over until the final meeting of the Board all objections to any vote being canvassed or allowed.

The Board then proceeded to canvass the returns from the Seventh Ward, when Supervisor JOSEPH B. TAYLOR presented a protest against canvassing the vote for Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ALEXANDER SHALER. Mr. TAYLOR, after reciting the fact of the election of ALEXANDER SHALER as Supervisor for a term of six years from the 1st of January, 1867, says that on the 1st of May, 1867, Mr. SHALER resigned his position as a member of the Board, whereupon he (TAYLOR) was elected to fill the vacancy caused by SHALER's resignation, and he therefore claims that his term of office does not expire until the 1st of January, 1873. In further support of his claim, Mr. SHALER says that on the 15th of April, 1857, the Legislature passed an act relating to the Board of Supervisors, of which section 3 read as follows:

> SEC. 3. In case of any vacancy in said Board, by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be supplied by the remaining members thereof, and the person thus appointed shall hold his office as a member of said Board for the unexpired term of the member thereof in whose place he shall have been appointed.

Mr. TAYLOR claims that this law has governed the Board since its formation, as a reference to the minutes will show, and cites the cases of SILAS B. DUTCHER and SHERIDAN SHOOK, who were appointed to fill vacancies. Mr. Taylor concludes by protesting against the canvassing of the votes for Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. SHALER's resignation, as the same are illegal, unauthorized and in violation of the law above quoted.

The protest was laid over until the last day of the canvass.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

Board of Audit.

The Board met at noon yesterday.

The first case heard was that of INGERSOLL, WATSON & Co., who claimed $14,993 for furniture supplied to the various county offices during 1866.

Mr. JAMES A. INGERSOLL, who appeared on behalf of the firm, testified that the orders were filled on requisitions given by a Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and the bills had been approved by the Supervisors. In answer to queries witness said that the prices for the articles were the same as these received from private customers. He was required by Auditor BONNEY to furnish the Board with the minutes of the Supervisors approving of the bills.

PETER MONEGHAN claimed $2,790 60 for repairing and binding books belonging to the County Clerk's office. He relied principally upon the statement of his foreman as to the amount of work performed and the quantity of material used.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company presented a bill for $949 73 for ice furnished to the various county offices. The rates were ten cents a day for from twelve to fifteen pounds of ice, or the same as charged to small customers. The Board asked that the bills be produced showing the authority on which the ice was delivered.

The New-York Gas Company claimed $106,797 20 for lighting street lamps, and repairing and keeping in order the same, for a space of nine months, in 1866. The sum charged was at the rate of $45 each lamp. This included the charge for repairs as well as gas. It was estimated that three feet per hour were burned, and the City authorities had fixed the number of hours that a lamp was lighted during the year at 3,833½. The rate charged was thirty-five cents per one hundred cubic feet. In answer to questions, Mr. EVERETT, Vice-President of the Company, and who appeared as a witness, stated that the tubes leading to the street lamps were more liable to leakage than other tubes, because each lamp had a separate service pipe. The rates for gas had been raised since the expiration of the old contract in 1863 or 1864.

Mr. DEAN, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said it would be necessary for the claimants to furnish the correspondence between the City authorities and the Gas Company with reference to the fixing of the rates. A further hearing in the case was adjourned till to-day.

Board of Supervisors—Heavy Bills—Condition of the Treasury.

This Board met yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Sheriff Kelly, for official services for the quarter ending Sept. 30	$5,797 05
W. C. Conner, County Clerk, for official services	1,179 72
The Coroners, for official services during the quarter ending Sept. 30	6,710 24

The following bills for work on the new Court-house and material used in its construction were also ordered to be paid:

James Bird, sand	$180 00
Adam Porter, slate	97 01
Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture	11,099 98
Andrew J. Garvey, plastering	9,093 00
Perkins & Bro., carpets, &c	2,112 50
Jno. W. B. Davidson, sofas	13,975 00
Edward Gridley, carpenter work	2,678 00
L. Schwartz, frame work	258 00
Henry Manmemner, glass	18,171 50
Matthew Kane, sash, &c	5,073 40
Johnson's Rotary Lock Company, locks	2,484 00
Daniel Berrien, brushes	180 00
A. Bunkle, photographing	525 00
Keyser & Co	8,500 00
Pay roll of laborers for labor performed up to Nov. 9	19,378 17

The following statement of the condition of the County Treasury was received and filed:

Balances unexpended Dec. 31, 1866	$1,182,111 81
Appropriations for 1867	11,031,621 76
Total appropriations	$12,213,733 57
Expenditures to Oct. 31, 1867	6,659,228 11
Balance unexpended Oct. 31, 1867	$5,554,505 46

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Excise.

The Board met yesterday, President SCHULTZ, Chairman.

The Secretary reported that in response to a resolution of inquiry from the Constitutional Convention, the Board of Excise had transmitted the following report of it proceedings:

The number of licenses granted by the Board of Excise from its organization, April 20, 1866, to Nov. 8, 1867	13,583
The gross amount received for such licenses	$2,555,658
The number of complaints preferred against such licensees, during the same period, by the Police	1,457
The number of complaints preferred against such licensees by persons other than policemen, during the same period	77
The number of licenses revoked during the same period	184
The number of complaints dismissed after hearing evidence	253
The number of complaints dismissed without hearing evidence	20
Complaints not officially acted upon by the Board	1,077

A large majority of the complaints noted above as preferred against licensees by the Police originated from complaints made by citizens at the Police Stations and at this office, which were referred to the Police Department for investigation. If upon examination, a complaint proved to be well founded, the policeman would make a new complaint, upon which the Board would formally act.

The trial calendar of yesterday embraced twenty-four cases of alleged violation, resulting in the revocation of the following licenses: Herman Wintjen, No. 168 Mulberry-street; Louis Horn, No. 163 Mott-street; Balthazer Will, No. 104 Varick-street; Dennis Keenan, No. 57 Greenwich-street; John G. Jacobs, corner Bushwick and Metropolitan avenues, Brooklyn.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

AUDACIOUS THEFT.

As JOHN PUGH, of No. 379 Greenwich-street, was passing through the Fifth Ward yesterday morning, he was assaulted by JOHN H. SKELLY, who seized his pocket-book, containing $4 75, and ran off with it. PUGH gave an alarm, and Officer RUSH, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested the thief. The prisoner was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

HENRIETTA BAKER, of No. 420 Greenwich-street, appeared before the magistrate yesterday morning, and made a complaint of larceny against AUGUSTUS PARKER, who had been arrested by Officer TYNAN, of the Fifth Precinct. It appears that Mrs. BAKER missed a coat and vest belonging to her husband CHARLES, and a cloak of her own, all of the value of $75, and as the prisoner was seen in the premises previous to the larceny, he was arrested. MICHAEL CASLY, of No. 103 Sullivan-street, testified that the accused had pawned the stolen property at his place for $6. PARKER was committed for trial in default of bail.

A TRUNK BROKEN OPEN.

ELLEN GLEASON, a domestic, residing at No. 26 West Fifty-first-street, was employed at No. 71 same street, a few days ago, when the furniture was sold to a man named SIMMONS. In ELLEN's room was a piece of a bedstead, and SIMMONS entered to obtain his property, accompanied by his brother and THOS. WESLEY. On removing her trunk, ELLEN discovered that it had been broken open and two silk dresses and a quantity of pinchbeck jewelry stolen therefrom, besides $58 in cash. Officer MARTINOTT, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested WESLEY, and found in his possession the dresses, jewelry and $31 of the money. He accused SIMMONS of complicity; but as it appeared that the latter had been endeavoring to secure the arrest of WESLEY and his brother, he was released. WESLEY was held for trial. The missing $27 is alleged to be in the possession of the younger SIMMONS, and an effort will be made to arrest him.

A SWINDLER.

Officer YOUNG, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM, of respectable appearance, claiming to be a merchant residing in Thirty-fourth-street, on a charge of fraud. The complainant, JAMES HUTCHINSON, of No. 131 Chatham-street, stated that on the 9th instant the accused called upon him and represented himself as an attache of the Mayor's Office, and inquired if HUTCHINSON had renewed his auctioneer's license. HUTCHINSON said he had not as he had been informed that it was not time to do so. The prisoner informed him that it was a mistake and the complainant was liable to a fine of $100 for remissness. He further stated that he could arrange the matter for $5, which sum was paid by HUTCHINSON. As the whole affair proved to be a swindle the complaint was made and the accused arrested. The magistrate committed him for trial at the Special Sessions. It was alleged that other attempts of a similar nature were made at other places by the prisoner.

ROBBERY.

PHILIP LALOR and JOHN KING were invited into the saloon on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, by JOHN LEWIS, of No. 99 Cherry-street, all three being sailors. While there LEWIS alleges that his companions robbed him by violence of $17, with the aid of a female. The accused were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate who held them for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A BUNGLING BURGLAR.

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Officer ROBINSON, of the Seventeenth Precinct, passing over his beat in Second-avenue, noticed that the basement window of the residence of THOMAS S. JUBE, No. 93 Second-avenue, had been broken open and that the gas was burning in the front basement room. Approaching the window he saw a man in the rear part of the room busily engaged in gathering valuables together. The officer, in forcing his way through the window, alarmed the burglar, who instantly shut off the gas and fled into the back room, and was in the act of escaping through the back window when Officer ROBINSON, who had succeeded in effecting an entrance through the window, came up with and arrested him. The prisoner gave the name of WILLIAM MCCAULEY, but refused all further information concerning himself. He was committed, in default of bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

INTERRUPTED AT THEIR WORK.

Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, standing at the door of the Stadt Theatre Monday evening, as the audience was leaving the building at the close of the performance, noticed JAMES GILROY and JAMES KEATING working their way through the crowd, and presently saw one of them attempt to put his hand in the pocket of a man in the crowd. Upon this Officer KING arrested them both, and, notwithstanding their stout resistance, with the help of Officer LYONS and that of some citizens, succeeded in securing them. They were committed in default of bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

HUGH COURTNEY, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, who says he has been but four months in the country, was arraigned for an indecent assault upon KATE MATHEWS, only 8 years of age. The details of the case as presented by the affidavits of the mother of the child and the physician, show the outrage to be one of the most horrible that was ever brought before a court of justice. The prisoner stolidly denied his guilt, but was committed in default of $5,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A CHARGE WANTED.

Monday afternoon Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, riding down town in a University-place car, saw GEORGE H. PRICE, reputed by the Police to be a bad character, get on the car. Capt. MILLS told PRICE to get off, and PRICE replied that he was going to ride to Prince-street, whereupon Capt. MILLS called Officer LOVEDALE and ordered him to arrest PRICE. LOVEDALE brought PRICE before the Court in the morning, but had no charge to make against him, and the case was thereupon continued. In the afternoon Capt. MILLS and a large array of policemen were in attendance, and the case again came up. Capt. MILLS was asked what charge he had to make against PRICE, and after some hesitation said he had none but he had plenty of witnesses present who knew PRICE to be a bad character. Justice DODGE then appealed to all present to know if any one had a charge to prefer, but everybody remaining dumb the prisoner was discharged. PRICE left the Court-room and Capt. MILLS soon followed, and after him went the great array of policemen, each wondering why the other had not gone to the rescue of the Captain by preferring a charge of vagrancy against PRICE.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

JAMES WALSH, recently from New-Jersey, was arraigned upon a complaint made by Mrs. IMOGENE P. DUFFY, who resides in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Second-avenue. She alleges that Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock she was walking in Third-avenue, when WALSH suddenly sprang upon her, and endeavored to wrest from her the pocket-book which she carried in her hand. Her resistance and the prompt arrival of Officer HALLORAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, frustrated the purpose of the assailant, who was taken into custody. WALSH was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.—There was but a single seizure reported on the books of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue yesterday, and that was of an unimportant character. There is no truth whatever in the statement made in several of the morning papers yesterday, that the establishments under seizure by Collector BAILEY, have been released. No such action has taken place. On the contrary it is understood that the facts which will come out shortly in an investigation in the District Court, will not only lead in several cases to forfeiture of the goods seized, but to the indictment of their owners. In the meantime, matters stand precisely in the same position with the parties implicated as they did on the day following the seizures. They are unable to transact any business, officers still being in possession of their premises. The coming examination of these cases, it is said, will bring out some racy facts illustrative of the working of the machinery *in officio* and *ex officio*, by which the frauds on the Government were effected. Until then all stories are but wind, for not till then can the *exposé* reach the public. Some idea may be formed of the immense revenue the Government derives from the tax on tobacco, in its various forms, by the following table of assessments paid by the single house of P. & G. LORILLARD, of this City:

1865.		1866.	
October	$59,199 30	October	$65,017 65
November	66,407 15	November	56,225 00
December	53,547 25	December	60,103 35
1866.		1867.	
January	49,463 35	January	62,460 75
February	52,747 85	February	77,747 75
March	60,496 75	March	87,504 15
April	72,236 75	April	86,896 05
May	70,772 90	May	80,806 25
June	60,698 70	June	89,441 10
July	84,239 05	July	89,978 10
August	94,684 45	August	108,288 80
September	95,123 63	September	123,002 50
Total	$819,527 13	Total	$987,471 45

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—According to announcement the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sabbath-school Union met Monday evening in Dr. DOWLING's church, Bedford-street. The attendance was very large, and the exercises exceedingly interesting. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, the first speaker, addressed the Association, and illustrated the proper mode of studying a Bible lesson, taking as an example Luke xviii., 35th verse to the end. The Scriptures, he said, should be studied by the teacher. He would recommend the use of a reference Bible and a Bible Dictionary in the work of preparation. He then spoke at some length on the manner in which he would proceed in teaching a lesson. He would select some portion of the lesson which he was sure would engage the attention of his class, and talk for a time upon that, never going outside of the Bible. He urged his hearers never to lead their scholars in such deep water that they could not lead them out again. The question of Sunday-school music was next discussed, several members taking part. Rev. WM. SHERIDAN and HALSEY KNAPP were announced as the speakers for the next meeting, and the Association adjourned.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the New-York Hospital yesterday over the remains of EDWARD TONER, who died of injuries received on the 13th of August, at the Custom-house. It appears that the deceased was employed as a laborer in making some repairs in the Custom-house, and the working party had a tub for hoisting material. TONER was emptying the tub, and at the same time a piece of iron pipe, weighing 500 pounds, which other workmen were cutting, fell on his leg and crushed it. Death ensued Monday night from exhaustion and suppuration attendant upon amputation. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 38 years of age.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.—At a late hour Monday night a desperate fight occurred in the premises of JOHN TESSELMAYER, on the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, between a party of Germans belonging to the Twenty-first Ward, and four Irishmen. During the *melee* stones, clubs and other similar missiles were freely used. TESSELMAYER was wounded on the head with a stone, and another man, name unknown, was also injured. The Police failed to make any arrests.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.—Officer BATES, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested ABRAHAM MCDONALD and WILLIAM WARD on a charge of committing a burglary at Fordnam a few nights since. As he was proceeding through Dover-street MCDONALD broke away from the officer and was escaping, when Officer [illegible], of the Fourth Precinct, fired at him with a revolver, the bullet taking effect in MCDONALD's leg, and inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A MONSTROSITY.—JAMES MADDEN, a butcher at the Abattoir Communipaw, yesterday while dissecting a sheep, discovered a young lamb of most extraordinary formation. Its head, fashioned like a monkey's, had two eyes in the forehead separated only by a narrow ligament, one eye in the back of the head immediately above the vertebral column, one ear on the forehead above the eyes, and two on each side. It had two bodies, eight legs and two tails.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man who is supposed to be J. PERIE, a Catholic Priest, from Shreveport, La., called on a colored laundress at No. 59 Thompson-street, on Friday, and requested permission to remain there a few days as he was ill. Death ensued yesterday from disease of the kidneys. Coroner WILDEY held an in quest, and the remains were taken to the Morgue.

FATALLY BURNED.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the remains of Mrs. ANN BENDER, aged 32 years, who died from injuries received on Saturday by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp at her residence, No. 62 Bayard-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

CHURCH CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening, at the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry streets. A choice programme of music by the associate choirs of Brooklyn is promised.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAUNCH.—There will be launched on the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., from the ship-yard of D. T. BAYLES, at Stony Brook, L. I., a superior built, double deck, three-masted schooner named the *Royal Arch*. Her dimensions are 118 feet in length, 31¼ feet breadth of beam, 16 feet 3 inches in depth of hold, and she is about 550 tons burden. She is to be commanded by Capt. JESSE D. HAWKINS, and is intended for the general freighting business.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Two men named COLGAN and GROSS were arrested at a late hour on Monday night, charged with grossly insulting and outrageously assaulting a young girl named MAGGIE CANNON, while escorting her to her home in Dikeman-place. When she was assaulted she called for assistance, and her cries brought two officers to the spot, who arrested and locked up the scoundrels.

OFFICIAL CANVASS IN KINGS COUNTY.—The Board of Canvassers for Kings County met yesterday afternoon, in the Supervisors' Chamber. Supervisor RYDER was chosen Chairman. The roll was called and the following returns were not forthcoming: Fourteenth Ward, Third District; Fifteenth Ward, all the districts; Flatbush, all the districts. The Board adjourned until 2 P. M. to-day.

BODY FOUND.—Nearly every day a body is found floating in the water in the vicinity of Red Hood Point. Yesterday the body of a man, not less than 70 years of age, was found near Archer's stores. No clue could be obtained to his identity, and the remains were given in charge of the Coroner.

SENTENCED.—Justice BUCKLEY yesterday sentenced SCOTT to six months in the Penitentiary for stealing sleeve buttons from the jewelry-store of Messrs. TICE.

SEVENTY CENTS.—HENRY SHIELDS lost seventy cents in stamps. They were taken from his till, he alleges, by a man named SILK. Justice CORNWELL held SILK for examination.

CLOTHING STOLEN.—Justice CORNWELL held a man named POTTER on the charge of stealing a $27 suit of clothes, the property of J. S. JONES, of Tarrytown.

PROSPECT PARK.—During the past week the following have visited the Park: Carriages, 5,442; equestrians, 1,169; pedestrians, 8,576; total, 24,693.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
5—Sarsfield vs. Healy.

Nos.
9—Kerr vs. Mansfield et al., Exrs.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
112—King vs. Talbot.
215—Same vs. Same.
216—Same vs. Same.
32—Kershaw vs. Freleigh.
33—Emerson vs. Booth.
34—Bristol vs. Tappin.
35—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
36—Schuyler vs. Smith.
38—Thalmessinger vs. Conklin.
39—Meachem vs. Pell.
42—Bowman vs. Travis.
43—Enders, &c., vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
44—Dambman vs. Hatfield.
45—Jaudon vs. Carpenter.
46—Wetmore vs. Truslow.
48—Terhune vs. Dougherty.
49—Legget vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
50—Rooke vs. Atwood.
53—Salamon vs. Lord et al.
54—Lillia vs. Ward et al.
55—Langdon vs. Johnson.
56—Luling vs. At. Mutual Ins. Co.
57—Hyman vs. Herz.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
471—Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad Co. vs Lyng.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1537—Wettgenstein vs. Fiske Jr.
983—Mills vs. Smith.
161—Craig et al. vs. Blackwell et al.
463—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall.
711—Drake vs. Bartow, Pres.

Nos.
1097—Brien et al. vs. Raphael.
891—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
1273—O'Brien vs. Geoghan.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
1585—National State Bank, Newark, vs. Sacket.
401—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.
1195—Clancy vs. Harlem Railroad Co.
851—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
130—Roe et al. vs. Allaire, Executor.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
346—Dols vs. Galway.
1902—Webb vs. Skinner.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1774—Docoin vs. Merello.
1556—Post vs. N. Y. Petroleum Co.
1096—Ebel, Pres. vs. Seward et al.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
570—Bryan vs. Duryee.

Nos.
604—East River Bank vs. Austin, impleaded.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien
1304—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
1456—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetze et al.
884—Shauss vs. Libberman.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1294—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The calendar will not be called till Monday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
120—Nartigue et al. vs. Block et al.
130—Thompson vs. Grant.
135—Macomber vs. Macomber.
168—The People, &c., Garnet vs. Hudson et al.
177—Pfifar vs. Morange.
191—Cortissog et al. vs. Van Sise.
199—Harwood et al. vs. Mitcheil et al.

Nos.
209—In re Lower Hudson Steamboat Co.
212—Pettingill vs. N. Y. and Penn. Pet. Co.
214—Wilson vs. Watson et al
219—Dalton et al. vs. Gilbertson.
220—In re Wood to vacate, &c.
225—Gottschalk vs. Zorn.
226—Same vs. Same.

The call commences at No. 229—Coleman vs. James.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned to Thursday, Nov. 14.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3352—Russe vs. Cullen et al.
3494—Lembke, &c., vs. Dinsmore, Pres., &c.
3530—Hughes vs. Ockershausen.
3374—Everdert vs. Boscher.
3436—Coakley vs. Chamberlin.
3354—Hope, Adm., vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
3342—Strahan et al. vs. Anchor Line of Transportation Steam Packet Ships.

Nos.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith.
3606—Janeway vs. Newman.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co., of Jersey City.
3582—Kelly vs. Dawes, Jr.
3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
3460—Lawrence vs. Tilman.
3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
761—Alvisst vs. Stewart.
831—Nussbaum vs. Stewart.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.
719—Wasson vs. Fitzgerald.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
842—Morris vs. Epstein.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
813—Healy vs. Reilly.

Nos.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
814—Hosach vs. Bumhan.
804—Moore vs. The East R. Nat. Bk. of N. Y.
817—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—Shaw vs. Moffett.
377—Marshall vs. Trash.
732—Elson vs. Hart.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
49—Ladd vs. Davis.
—Wilson vs. Sturges.
25—Thorn vs. Lowenstein.
55—Graff vs. Munn.
56—Lohman vs. Flure.
60—Abuthnot vs. Met. Savings Bank.
39—Carroll vs. Handerbran.
—Flynn vs. Miller.
68—Dunn vs. Floyd.
69—Seadell vs. Pierce.

63—Wakefield vs. Muxlow.
69½—Robinson vs. Davis.
70—Sasto vs. Archibald.
71—Pullam vs. King.
72—Calhoun vs. Cheeseborough.
73—Brett vs. Moss.
74—Farrell vs. Bishop.
75—Lorey vs. Thierne.
76—Devlin vs. Oliver.
77—Dunn vs. Bragg.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EX POST FACTO LAWS DEFINED—THE LITERAL AND LIMITED CONSTRUCTIONS—THE CLASS OF LAWS EMBRACED BY THE TERM.

Samuel Locke, plaintiff in error vs. The City of New-Orleans—In error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

The city authorities of New-Orleans instituted a suit against the plaintiff in error, a resident of the city, to recover $240 for taxes due on capital owned and employed in that city in the years 1848, 1849 and 1851, assessed by an ordinance of March, 1850, by the late municipality number one, then one of the subdivisions of New-Orleans.

The defence was that the act of the Legislature authorizing these taxes by the several municipalities of the city, was unconstitutional and void, and that the ordinance in question was therefore also void.

The judgment of the District Court and of the Supreme Court of the State was for the City, and sustaining the tax.

The cause came here under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, the Court having sustained the act of the Louisiana Legislature, against an allegation of its repugnancy to the Constitution of the United States, in being retrospective in its operation.

The defendant in error submits that the act was not *ex post facto* under the interpretation heretofore held by this Court; and if it was retroactive, yet, as it violated no contract, this Court is without jurisdiction.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court:

The Legislature of Louisiana in 1850 passed an act authorizing each of the municipalities of the City of New-Orleans to levy a tax on capital within its limits on the assessment rolls of 1848 and 1849, not to exceed the amounts imposed by existing ordinances. The present action was instituted to recover, in part, the amount of the tax levied under this act upon capital owned and employed by the defendant in one of the municipalities. As a defence the defendant, among other things, alleged the unconstitutionality of the act of the Legislature authorizing the tax. The District Court, in which the action was brought, gave judgment for the city, and the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment. The unconstitutionality of the act was asserted from its supposed retroactive operation, upon the motion that the prohibition of the Federal Constitution upon the States to pass an *ex post facto* law extneded to all retrospective laws. There was nothing in the position taken which entitled it to consideration. In the first place the act was not subject to the imputation of being retrospective. It did not act upon the past, or deprive the party of any vested rights. It simply authorized the imposition of a tax according to a previous assessment. In the second place, even if the law had been strictly retrospective, it would not have been within the constitutional inhibition. *Ex post facto* laws embrace only such as impose or affect penalties or forfeitures; they do not include statutes having any other operation. The term *ex post facto*, literally construed, would apply to any act operating upon a previous fact, yet the restricted sense stated is the one in which it has always been held. It was the sense in which it was understood at the time the Constitution was adopted, both in this country and in England. (1 Blackstone, 46; Calder *vs.* Bull, 3 Dallas, 390.)

Judgment affirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION TO QUASH A CERTIORARI.

William S. Stevens vs. John Mack.—This is a motion to quash a writ of *certiorari* by which this action was transferred from a State Court to this Court, and to remand the proceedings to the Court where they originated, upon the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction in the premises.

It appears that the parties to the action are both residents of the State of New-York, and that the cause of action arose prior to June 30, 1864, out of acts of the defendant as an officer of the Internal Revenue, appointed prior to the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864.

Judge BENEDICT rendered the following decision: By the 50th section of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, the Act of March 2, 1833, which gave to the National Courts jurisdition over all cases "arising under the Revenue Laws of the United States," was made applicable to all cases arising under the laws for the collection of internal duties. This provision of the Act of June 30, 1864, was, however, repealed by the 68th section of the Internal Revenue Act of July 13, 1866, and this latter act by express provisions confers upon the Circuit Court of the United States jurisdiction over actions brought against "officers appointed under or acting by authority of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, or of any act in addition thereto or in amendment thereof." The jurisdiction conferred by the Act of July 13, 1866, being thus limited to cases which come under the Act of 1864 and its amendment and the 50th section of the Act of 1864 having been repealed, if this Court has any jurisdiction in the premises it can only be by virtue of the Act of March 2, 1833. The general terms, "Revenue Laws of the United States," used in the Act of March 2, 1833, undoubtedly might, if standing alone, include all revenue laws of every description; but used as they are, in an act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection of duties on imports," must be considered as not intended to include laws for the collection of internal duties. This construction has been the one adopted by Congress itself, as is evident from the enactment above referred to in the 50th section of the act of June 30, 1864, while the deliberate repeal of the latter section indicates an intention on the part of Congress that the jurisdiction of the National Courts in cases arising under the laws for the collection of internal duties should not be derived from the provisions of the act of 1833. The motion must therefore be granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

A further hearing in the case of Mr. James Arnold, alleged to have abstracted funds from the Tradesmen's Bank, while acting as Teller, was had before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday.

The only witnesses examined were Mr. John M. Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, and Mr. Vansorn, retired Teller of the Chemical Bank, by whose testimony it was sought to prove that it was the practice at banks, when deposits were received after 3 P. M., not to enter them on the cash-book till the next day, and that they did not enter into the cash account of the bank until so recorded in the bank-book.

All the evidence being in, the Commissioner announced that the case would stand adjourned till 9 A. M. on Thursday, at which time the counsel will sum up.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

Henrietta Conz, Administratrix, &c., of Jacob Conz, Deceased, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—On the morning of Sept. 18, 1863, Jacob Conz was engaged with an ox-team and wagon hauling bricks from a dock on the Hudson River across the Hudson River Railroad track to Mount Pleasant, in Westchester County. When he and his team were on the track an express train going south came along, struck them, and produced such injuries that Mr. Conz died in a few minutes after. This action was brought by the widow, as next of kin, under a statute of this State, which provides that where the death of a husband is caused by the default or negligence of a person or corporation, the wife or other next of kin may recover such damages as the jury believe the plaintiff is entitled to, not exceeding $5,000. On the part of the plaintiff it was shown that Jacob Conz was on the day of his death in the employ of Mr. Wm. F. Bearnes, hauling bricks from a dock on the river up the hill, to what is known as Mount Pleasant; that the train was composed of five cars, and was running at the rate of about thirty miles per hour; that the wind was blowing freshly in a direction opposite to that in which the train was going; that just at the crossing and close to the west side of the down track there was a large pile of dirt or sand, about six feet in height; that there were also other obstructions to the north of the crossing, and the theory of the plaintiff was that all these things prevented the deceased from knowing that the train was coming until the same was upon him. Again, another important point made by the plaintiff was that this was a public cross-road; that the Company were bound to have a flagman there, at all times when trains were due, to warn people and notify them of any danger there might be when they attempted to cross. The testimony showed that for a long time prior to this accident they had a flagman there, and that on this occasion the flagman was some little distance up the road, but instead of waving the red flag of danger, he was floating the white flag of safety. Both the oxen were almost instantly killed—one of them had his neck broken, and the other, by the force of the engine, was thrown about one hundred feet. The deceased was thrown a long distance, and landed between the west track and the river. These circumstances were relied upon by the plaintiff to show that the speed of the train was not much lessened at the time the accident took place. It was shown that Mr. Conz, the deceased, had a family consisting of a wife and eight children at the time of his death, and a ninth was born a month or two after the father's death.

The testimony on the part of the defendants tended to show that the dirt pile spoken of was not put there by the Company, but by Mr. Bearnes, the employer of the deceased; that the road leading from the dock and crossing at the place where the accident occurred, was not a public, but on the contrary, it was a private way; that the Company was under no legal obligation to have a flagman at the place, and if they had sometimes had one there it was for the purpose of protecting their track at that place; that sand often came down in great quantities on the track after heavy rains. The Company further undertook to show that the negligence or gross carelessness on the part of the deceased contributed to the accident. Some of the testimony and the reasoning of defendant's counsel was to the effect that if Mr. Conz had used ordinary intelligence or thought, he could have saved himself without difficulty. Their theory was that he undertook to save the oxen after he saw the train upon him. The fireman testified that he saw the deceased whipping the oxen over the head when the train was close upon him.

The Court in charging the jury said, among other things, that the jury must take into consideration the testimony as to contributive negligence; if the deceased for the purpose of saving his oxen remained on the track after he saw the train close upon him, that must be taken into consideration. They must also reflect upon the fact that a man suddenly surprised with an ox-team on the track, and an express train running down upon him at the rate of thirty miles an hour, whether he could use his best faculties and make the very best move possible to escape the threatened danger. Something must be allowed for human nature under such circumstances. If from the testimony the jury found that this was a public crossing, then the Company were bound to keep a flagman there or to otherwise notify persons who were crossing. If it were a private road no flagman was necessary, and the defendants cannot be held liable except in case of gross negligence. If the dirt-pile which is alleged to have obstructed the view of the approaching train was placed there by the deceased or his employer, Mr. Bearnes, and that was the cause of the calamity, then plaintiff could not recover; otherwise, if put there by direction of the Company. On the question of damages the Judge said in no event could the recovery exceed $5,000. The jury must take into consideration the age of the deceased and the probabilities as to how long he would have lived if this accident had not occurred; also the man's position in life, what he was earning, &c., and then deduct from that what the wife and children would have earned meantime, if they (the jury) had any basis on which to found any theory of the kind. Nothing, however, is to be given for tears, agony or loss of friendship and companionship. In conclusion, the Judge said he would not sum up the evidence to the jury. That practice had become too common in some of our courts. It looked too much like drawing a line between the respective counsel, and declaring their merits. This he would not do.

The jury is to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court at 9:45 o'clock this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Luther R. Marsh; for the defendants, Mr. F. Loomis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 12.

ARREST ON CA. SA.—IMPORTANT OPINION.

Albert M. Palmer vs. *John M. Hodges.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The complaint was to recover for the conversion of certain stocks. The right to hold the debtor on *ca. sa.* does not depend on the question whether a previous order of arrest had been made, but whether the case made out was one which was shown in the complaint and on the trial to be a tort. The complaint is under subdivision 4 of section 179 of the Code, and the verdict of the jury establishes that the defendant is guilty of the conversion. By section 288 defendant is liable to an arrest on *ca. sa.*, where an order of arrest has been made, or where the complaint shows cause of action to be as stated in section 179. Corwin *vs.* Freeland, 2 Selden, 566. The vacating of an order of arrest does not relieve the defendant from liability to arrest for the causes above stated. The cases referred to by the defendant in 11 Abbott, p. 62 and 18 Howard 469, were cases in which the defendant could not be arrested without an order, and in which the complaint did not show the defendant to be liable to arrest. The distinction is stated by the Judge in 11 Abbott 62. The finding of the jury in accordance with the allegation in the complaint shows the liability of the defendant to be arrested. Motion to discharge defendant from arrest denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Hermann vs. *Aaronson.*—The defendant having purchased a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry of the plaintiff and others, proceeded to travel with them for the purpose of selling them. On his return to this City he went to his creditors and stated that he had been robbed in a railroad car, near Pittsburgh, of the valise which contained the diamonds and jewelry aforesaid, and therefore could not pay them. The plaintiff not believing the story as told by the defendant caused him to be arrested, on the ground of having disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The defendant, yesterday, made a motion to discharge this order of arrest. Affidavits on defendant's behalf were read tending to substantiate the alleged robbery. The plaintiff then produced various counter-affidavits showing that the defendant had swindled business-men in different parts of England and Germany theretofore, and that this was not the first time he could not pay on account of a robbery of his goods. After argument, the motion was denied and referred to a referee to take testimony.

Blumenstiel and Cohen for plaintiff; McKeon and Smyth for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Jones.

OVERCROWDING OF STREET CARS—THE LAW OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Frederick Hadencamp vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—This is one of the very common suits against City Railroads for injury to their passengers. The plaintiff, on the evening of July 18, 1864, got on the front platform—the car being crowded—of a Second-avenue car. The front platform was, according to the statement of some of the witnesses, in an insecure condition and vibrated considerably. Between Eleventh and Twelfth streets the car gave a great jolt, the plaintiff was thrown off, and the car passed over his left leg and foot. The plaintiff was compelled to submit to amputation, and now asks $10,000. This state of facts being proved, the defendants demanded a non-suit on two grounds. First, that the plaintiff's standing on the platform was itself negligence, since one person of those standing on the inside had obtained a seat and thus left room for him to crowd inside, and especially since the front platform was insecure. The second ground was that the plaintiff had not shown affirmatively that the accident occurred from any cause which human foresight could have prevented. It might, for all that appeared on the trial, have arisen from a small stone invisible to the driver, or which, at least, the most careful driver could not have seen. The plaintiff contended that the conductor, having received him on the car, and having demanded and taken his fare, and not having given him a seat or warned him from the platform, it was a question for the jury and not for the Judge to say whether this was contributing negligence. On the other point, he contended that having shown an accident out of the usual course, whereby he was injured, the burden of proof was shifted from him, and it was for the defendants to show that it was beyond the power of human care and foresight to provide against it.

The Court refused the non-suit, and the defendants called testimony to prove the good condition of the car and track, and the impossibility of avoiding the accident.

Case still on. Ira D. Shaffer and Mr. Traphagen for plaintiff; Mr. James M. Smith for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Ann Connaughten vs. *Thomas M. Connaughten.*—The motion for alimony in this suit, and the charges made by the wife against her husband, have been already reported. The wife was allowed $10 per week alimony and a counsel fee. But the case now comes up on a motion to restrain the husband from annoying his wife. It appears from the affidavits of the plaintiff that she owns the house in which she lives, and that the defendant, in a state of intoxication, has on several occasions forced himself into her house, and abused and threatened her violently, and even assaulted her there, continuing his abuse of her in the street. On the other hand he denies the abuse and threats and assault, and charges her with following and annoying him. After hearing the counsel on both sides, Judge BRADY decided to enjoin each from annoying the other, and directed an order to that effect to be settled.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Barnard.

REAL ESTATE CASE.

Margaret Lauler vs. *John E. White.*—Plaintiff sues estate of defendant for the completion of a sale of two lots on Middle-street, which she says defendant agreed to sell her for $1,200. She was to pay $50 on the agreement and was to pay $200 on the 15th of April, giving a bond and mortgage for the balance. Defendant replies that plaintiff was never ready with either money or bond, and the trade was abandoned.

The complaint was dismissed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 12.

By Clerke, J.

ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

Parker *vs.* Raymond; demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs; see opinion. Ormsbee *vs.* Brown; demurrer overruled, with costs and judgment for plaintiff thereon; see opinion. Merritt *vs.* Hecksher; judgment on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of costs. Merritt *vs.* The Irving National Bank; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to answer in ten days. Arnoux *vs.* Kasson; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs. Anthony *vs.* Bennett; demurrer overruled; judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Phelps *vs.* Platt; demurrer overruled, with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days on payment of costs; see opinion. Paterson *vs.* Baker; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs. Scott *vs.* Roberts; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs. Crapin *vs.* Stitt and wife; judgment for plaintiff with costs. Moore *vs.* Sloan; judgment for defendants with costs; see opinion. Russell *vs.* Russell; judgment for plaintiff in conformity with the prayer of the complainant, with costs; see opinion. Webb *vs.* James et al.; judgment for plaintiff with costs. Ostrander *vs.* Rodgers; see opinion. Treadwell *vs.* Sackett; judgment for plaintiff in conformity with the prayer of the complainant; see opinion. Weigand *vs.* Sherman; judgment for plaintiff with costs. Roosevelt *vs.* Godard; demurrer overruled with costs, giving the defendants liberty to appeal without security. Claflin *vs.* Ball et al.; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to plantiff to amend within ten days on payment of costs of demurrer; see opinion. Wells *vs.* Strong; judgment for defendant with costs; see opinion. Rose *vs.* Terry et al.; judgment against defendants Terry and Della Torre. Gray *vs.* Gray; sent back to referee to report on one of the allegations of the complaint; see opinion. Winter *vs.* Baker; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend in twenty days.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kohn *vs.* Oechs; motion granted after thirty days, with leave to notice for December term; Borst *vs.* Hess et al.; motion granted. The Same *vs.* Barber; motion granted. Palmer *vs.* Hodges; motion denied, with $10 costs. Fashoy *vs.* Johnson; the motion is granted, with $10 costs, unless plaintiff, within ten days, serves amended complaint and pays costs of motion. Angevine *vs.* Angevine; the children are unnecessary parties, and the order should be reversed; the second issue seems to me to be unnecessary, and it should be struck out; the only proper inquiry is whether the responedent was the widow; motion granted. McIntyre *vs.* Johnson; motion denied, with leave to renew after supplemental answer, or decision of motion on settlement; if no such answer is put in, or motion made within ten days, this motion is granted. Same *vs.* Same; same decision. Boist *vs.* Davis; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

John Frazer *vs.* George H. Bronson; Bridget McGuire *vs.* Denis McGuire; Francis Colton *vs.* Edward Jones; Isabella E. Lawrence *vs.* Leopold Tilman; Sextus Griswold *vs.* Ellen Breese; motions granted. Henry Van Nelsaner de Rost *vs.* The New-York and Havre Steamship Company; John Kearney *vs.* Silas M. Styles; Francis Burgess *vs.* The same; motions granted without costs. Catharine Almoretta *vs.* Herman Scherz; motion granted on payment of Sheriff's fees. Charles Quinn, Administrator, &c., *vs.* James T. Lloyd; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Four prisoners were arraigned for trial yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, two of whom were acquitted and two convicted.

JURY TRIALS.

Roger Mullen, a young man, employed at a butcher's stall in West Washington Market, was charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $70 in United States notes, the property of Mr. Lee M. Brown, of No. 350 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. The owner, it appeared, made some purchased at the stand, and when he went away, left his pocket-book behind him, and upon returning to get it, he accused the prisoner of stealing it. The testimony did not support the complaint, and Mullen was acquitted.

Joseph H. Lavine, who lives at No. 14 Congress-street, Newark, N. J., charged Sophia Allen, an aged, toothless, colored woman, of filthy appearance, with having stolen a gold watch, worth $100, and $10 in money from him on Sept. 22 last. The complainant said he happened to be in the City on the night in question, and during his perambulations through a little cross-street he met the prisoner, with whom he arranged to spend the night at her rooms. Early in the morning he awoke and discovered that she had fled from the apartment and, as his watch and money were gone too, he was not long in determining who was the thief. Subsequently the accused was arrested. She was tried yesterday, convicted and remanded for sentence.

John Keenan, who complains that he was imprisoned for five months before being tried, was placed at the bar for trial, upon a charge of burglary, preferred against him by Wm. Hurst, clothier, at No. 22 Frankfort-street. He was acquitted.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Collins, a boy-shoemaker, living in Mott-street, pleaded guilty of stealing three coats, valued at $50, from the store of Jacob Elias, No. 346½ Broadway, on the 29th ult. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were thirty-nine cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday—among them about the usual number of charges of petit larceny and of assault and battery. The few cases of interest we give:

ANOTHER JEAN VALJEAN.

James Smith was called to the bar charged with voting illegally on last election day, in the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward. The breach of law charged against the prisoner was that eight years ago he was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years in the State Prison, and thus by law deprived of the right to vote. The officer who made the arrest stated that he recognized the prisoner as he entered the polling place to vote. He asked him if he had not been in State Prison? He replied he had, but still persisted in voting. He was urged to do so by those around him, who said he had as good a right to vote as any, having been pardoned. The officer stated that the prisoner had not been pardoned, but that a portion of his sentence had been remitted as a reward for his good conduct while in prison.

Joseph B. Bensel, the Inspector who recorded the vote, said that the prisoner took the oath readily when his vote was challenged. He heard him state that he believed he had been restored to citizenship by the fact that his sentence had been remitted.

Justice DOWLING addressed the prisoner with much kindness. He said he regretted exceedingly the mistake which gave occasion for recalling the crime of which he had been found guilty. There was no doubt upon his mind that he, the prisoner, was under the impression that he had been restored to citizenship by the remittal of a portion of the term of his imprisonment in State Prison; but as he had not received the pardon of the Governor, his rights were yet unrestored. He had before him the discharge of the prisoner, setting forth his honorable service in the navy, and further a gold medal which had been awarded him for meritorious conduct. It was very painful, indeed, to be called upon to convict in this case, but the law was explicit. He must therefore find him guilty, but he would remand him until he made certain inquiries he wished to make in his case.

There was considerable feeling in the Court in sympathy with the prisoner, who seemed to feel acutely the unfortunate mistake of which he was the victim.

MRS. MAGUIRE AND HER GROCERS.

Mrs. Mullaney, with a baby given to occasional little bursts of juvenile enthusiasm, took her seat in the dock, charged by her neighbor, Nancy Maguire, with an aggravated assault upon her with a hammer or club. Mrs. Maguire's head was fearfully done up in muslin when she appeared to prefer her charge. She stated that the assault took place as she and a friend of hers—a lady friend—were passing by the store of Mrs. Mullaney, who is a grocer in Seventh-avenue. It was about 11 o'clock at night. Mrs. Mullaney was putting on her shutters when she saw the complainant and company passing. She called her a filthy name, which she (complainant) returned. Mrs. Mullaney then rushed at her with the instrument and struck her again and again until she fell senseless.

Mary Perry, the companion of the complainant, saw the attack made upon her friend and cried out "don't murder the woman," &c., &c.

The only reason assigned for the assault was that Mrs. Mullaney was jealous of a Mr. McGregor, who, in a business way, had won the good will and trade of Mrs. Maguire—once a customer of hers.

George McGregor, the rival grocer, heard the disturbance—heard the very ugly names the women used so freely, and saw the complainant do some striking.

A witness for the defence, who was gallantly assisting Mrs. Mullaney to shut up shop, heard the crash of a stone thrown against the window, which he believed proceeded from the women who were then passing. He, too, saw the attack and defeat of Mrs. Maguire, but he alleged that it was this lady who had had the something in her hand.

Counsel for the defence exhibited about seven inches of a three corner file, originally of frightful proportions, but the complainant denied that she had ever owned the instrument.

The officer who made the arrest stated that he thought all three of the women were under the influence of —— cider. Mrs. Mullaney was fined $25.

HOW NOT TO COLLECT A BILL.

Gustavus Newhouse, a German cabinet-maker, was charged with an assault by Mrs. Mary Girard, of No. 9 East Fourth-street. Mrs. Girard stated that she gave the prisoner a sofa to repair, bargaining that it should cost some $30. Part of this—$12—she paid him in advance. When he brought the sofa home he sat it down upon the sidewalk opposite her door, and demanded the balance of his bill before bringing it in. She refused to pay under the circumstances, as she wished to see if the work were done properly. He then brought it in. On inspection she found that it was very badly done, and refused payment. He then attempted to take it out, which attempt she resisted. He then attacked her and beat her very badly, tearing her clothes into ribbons. Counsel sought to prove that the prisoner had not effected a delivery of his work, and had the right to take the sofa away again on her refusal to pay the balance claimed. Justice DOWLING thought differently, and found the prisoner guilty, remanding him for sentence until the next Court day.

A DROWSY DOCTOR.

Robert Buckley, a very young Surgeon, on his way home a few evenings since, sat down to rest himself on a stoop in Second-avenue—possibly to look at the moon, as she shone beautifully at 8:30 that evening. Like another Endymion he slept. During his unpoetical snooze (for he was "tight") he was visited by a shepherd of the night—a German shepherd—named Henachich, who "went through" him after the manner of his craft. He found upon him a purse containing $5 15, a large doctor's knife, or rather the large knife of the small doctor, and a lancet. Having bled him to his satisfaction he decamped, but was arrested by an officer who saw enough of the operation to warrant him in this action. Henachich was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Owen McNulty was charged with abandoning his horse. The horse was found tied to a wagon, where he had been standing twenty-nine or thirty hours, and had one of his legs broken. The defendant stated that he had sent due notice to the Precinct to have the horse shot, but that the order was not attended to. Sentence was suspended until inquiry could be made at the Station-house.

Robert Pate was fined $10 for driving a horse having a bad sore upon his shoulder.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

A LUMBER CASE.

Before Judge Thompson.

Watson & Pittinger vs. *D. H. Gray.*—Plaintiffs sue to recover the sum of $81 for lumber sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to defendant. The cause attracted considerable interest from the novelty of the questions involved. The circumstances of the case were as follows: In June, 1865, the defendant was engaged in the erection of a house in South Brooklyn, and had in his employ a man by the name of Matthews, who had the contract for the carpenter work. Matthews being in want of lumber, and without credit, applied to Gray to purchase some for him and deduct it from the contract price. Gray, thereupon, gave his name and address on a piece of paper to Matthews, and along with this Matthews came to plaintiffs and upon the credit and strength of his paper they sold the bill of lumber. Gray afterward and before delivery of the lumber was presented with the bill, to which he made no objection. These facts were all contradicted by Gray, who swore directly in opposition to them, and his counsel contended strenuously that even admitting the foregoing facts, the case was within the statute of frauds as a promise to pay for the debt of another, and applied for a non-suit on that and other grounds, which the Court, after full argument, denied.

The Court in charging the jury, held that if the defendant clothed his agent with an apparent authority to act for him—and the plaintiffs relied upon this apparent authority—and if the defendant failed to disavow such acts as soon as they came to his knowledge, the defendant was liable.

The jury brought in a verdict for the whole amount claimed by the plaintiffs with interest. Edward J. Maxwell and Wm. Leggett Whiting for plaintiffs, Gen. C. E. Pratt and John H. Bergen for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 12, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '74, C.	111½	200	Mar. Min. Co.	8½
1,000	Endorsed	108¾	100	Union Trust	115
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111½	800	Pacific Mail ... s3	134
3,000	U. S. 6s, C. '81	112½	300	do ... s10	133
1,000	do	112½	150	do	133½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104⅜	100	do ... s30	133
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R. '64	105½	100	do ... c	134
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅜	500	do ... c	134½
1,000	do	108½	700	do	134½
8,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	105½	200	do ... s30	133
25,000	do	105⅜	300	do ... s60	132
120,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65 C '65	105⅜	100	do	131
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	102½	100	do ... s30	132½
150,000	do	102	100	do ... 2d call s30	133½
150,000	do	102	100	do ... c	135
500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	107¾	500	Boston W. P.	18
21,000	do	107½	100	Adams Ex. Co.	67¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107½	590	do	68
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105½	200	do	68¾
3,000	do	105¾	100	do	68½
9,500	do	105½	600	Wells-Fargo Ex.	51
8,500	Third Ser	105½	10	Amer. Ex.	68
3,000	N.Y. State Bounty Loan..R	107½	17	do	67¾
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	100½	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
10,000	N.Y. St. 6s, '73	100½	7	do	68½
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '77	100½	110	Pitts, Ft. W. & Chi.	97
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	63	100	Ind. & Cin	68
16,000	do	62¾	50	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	125½
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	82½	100	Mer. Union Ex.	30½
1,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	44	365	do	30½
4,000	N.C. St. 6s ex.c.	52½	300	do	31¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. is.	94½	200	do. s10 2d call	31¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	94½	50	do	31¾
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88½	100	do	31½
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	95	600	Erie R.	72
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86	100	do ... b60	72¾
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	98	200	do ... b3	72½
5,000	Long Dock Bs	99	100	do ... 2d call	72¾
10	Bank S. of N. Y.	105	200	Erie Railroad P.	77
10	Ocean Bank	103	100	Reading R.	95¾
10	Am. Ex. Bk.	110	91	Panama R.	300
15	Bank of Commerce	116	100	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾
55	Nassau Bank	104½	100	M. S. & N. I.	79½
35	Cen. Nat. Bank	104	100	do	79½
100	Atlantic Mail	115	100	do ... 2d call	79¾
100	do	114½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82½
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	103½	100	do	82½
100	West. U. Tel.	31½	40	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98½
200	do	31⅝	100	Chic. & N.W.R.	47¾
100	do ... 2d call	31½	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	63½
100	do	31⅝	100	do ... b30	63¾
			300	do ... 2d call	63⅝
			400	Clev. & Tol. R.	102
			700	Ch. & R. I.	95¾
			100	Mil. & St. P. R.	40
			100	do	39¾
			100	do	39¾
			100	do	39½
			200	M. & St. P. Pf.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C.	136½	550	Mer. U. Ex.	31½
3,500	U. S. 6s '81, C.	112⅝	350	Adams Ex. Co	68⅝
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New Is.	107½	200	do	68¾
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C., '64	105⅛	100	do	69
1,000	do	105½	200	do	69¼
2,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s C., '65	105⅜	700	do	70
10,000	do	106⅛	100	do	69⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	101	20	Am. Ex. Co	68
50,000	do	106⅝	200	Wells Fargo Ex.	51½
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	102⅜	100	N. Y. Cen ... s30	112
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 new	107⅜	200	do	112
1,000	Missouri 6s	94½	100	Erie R. ... b30	72⅞
39,000	O. & M. C	24⅜	800	do	72¾
500	West. Union T.	31⅜	500	Reading R.	96⅛
100	do	31¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
100	Pacific Mail	136	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅞
200	do ... s10	135¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47¾
100	do	136⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	63⅞
350	do	137	100	Chic. & R.I.R.	95¾
100	do ... s60	134¾	200	do	95¾
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... b30	61⅞
			300	do	61½
			100	do	61⅞
			50	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	16¾
			100	Mar. Pf.	14

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Amer. Ex. Co.	68½	1800	Erie R.	71¾
20	do	68¾	400	do ... c	71¾
500	Adams Ex.	67⅞	100	do ... b3	72
200	do	68¼	100	Reading R.	95¾
200	do ... s3	67¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul P.	62
150	do	68¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	79¼
300	U. S. Ex.	68	100	do ... s10	79⅜
200	do	67¾	200	do	79⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex.	30	200	Cleve. & Pitts ... c	81¾
100	Pacific Mail ... s10	133	400	Cl. & T ... b10	101¾
100	do	133½	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	100	do ... b15	95⅝
100	do ... b10	111¾	100	do	95¾
400	West. U. Tel.	31⅝	100	do ... c	95½
100	do ... s3	31¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R. s60	45¾
300	do ... b10	31⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	63⅝
200	P., F.W. & Chi.	96½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	18½	400	West. U. T.	31⅜
100	do	18	1830	do	31⅝
100	W. Fargo & Co.	50¾	600	do ... b3	31½
100	Adams Express	68¾	100	do ... s15	31⅜
200	do	68⅝	200	do	31½
300	do	68½	400	N.Y. Cen. R.	112⅛
100	do	68⅜	200	do	112¼
100	do ... b3	68½	200	do	112¼
200	M. U. Ex.	31	300	Mil. & St. P.	61½
100	do ... b10	31	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	79⅝
100	Pacific Mail ... s60	133	100	Clev. & Pitts	82
100	do	135	200	Cleve. & Tol.	102½
50	do	134½	500	C., R. I. & P.	95¾
200	do	134¾	200	do	95⅝
100	do	135	100	do ... b3	95⅞
50	do	135	300	Chi. & N.W.R ... b3	47⅞
100	Erie R. ... b3	72¾	200	do	47⅞
500	Reading R.	96¼	200	do ... c	47⅞
200	do	96⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63¾
200	do	96			
50	P.Ft.W. & C.	97			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Adams Ex.	69½	600	Erie Railroad	72½
100	do	69½	1200	do	72⅜
600	do	69	100	do ... b5	72½
100	Quick. Min. ... b60	16	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	112½	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	63¾
300	do	112½	100	do ... b10	63⅞
100	do ... b10	112⅝	600	do	63⅝
100	do ... b3	112¾	400	do ... s3	63¾
200	Reading R.	96¼	100	Chi. & N. W. R. s3	47⅞
500	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅞			

TUESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold advanced to-day from 138⅞ to 139¼ ℔ cent. A fair amount of business was done in the Gold Room, and the Cash Gold was found to be less abundant than last week. In the Foreign Exchanges the Bankers lowered their rate on London to 109 ℔ cent. this morning, and the result was quite a considerable business for the steamer *Russia*, sailing at noon to-morrow, at 109@108⅞ for 60-day Bills, and 109⅞@109⅜ for short sight. Late in the day the rates for 60-day Bills were advanced to 109⅛@109¼, but without effecting further sales for the present packet.

In the Money market there is a very quiet and easy feeling at 6@7 ℔ cent., the outside figure being paid by the Brokers when applying for Money, and 6 ℔ cent. is accepted by lenders where they voluntarily place their balances on call. The Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans has turned in favor of this market, and this delays the active remittance of Currency to that point.

The Public Funds are more active than yesterday and prices generally firm. The demand continues brisk for the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, which have recently been introduced to the London market. They sold this afternoon as high as 102¼ ℔ cent.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange appeared to drag at the early Boards, though no important concession was made in prices. Indeed the feeling was rather in the opposite direction, and this gained decided strength at and after the late Boards, especially on New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Reading and Northwest Preferred. In Erie the opening morning sales were at 71⅞ ℔ cent., from which there was a gradual improvement to 72⅞@72¼ ℔ cent. In the State Bonds there was no change from yesterday's market. The Miscellaneous Share list was quite active again on Pacific Mail and on the Express Stocks. In the morning Pacific Mail was done as low as 133⅞ cash and 131 seller's option, but the Coal Stock rallied in the afternoon to 136@137@137½ ℔ cent. The Adams Express Shares sold at 67½@68@68½@69½@70@69 ℔ cent. The new Merchants' Union sold at 31½ ℔ cent. for the $35 shares.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange and on the Street. The Railway list was dull and prices not so good as at the Afternoon Boards. The Public Funds were a fraction higher for the 1865 5-20s, both January and July and May and November, some Cable orders from Europe appearing late in the day.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	102⅛	Missouris	94½	94⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	47⅜	47⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref.	63	63⅝
N. Y. Central	111⅝	112⅛	Rock Island	95⅜	95⅞
Erie	71⅝	72½	Fort Wayne	96⅝	96⅞
Hudson	126	126	W. U. Telegraph	31⅝	31⅝
Reading	96⅛	96⅜	St. Paul Pref.	62⅝	62
Mich. Southern	79⅛	79⅜	Pacific Mail	135	137⅝
Pittsburgh	82	82½	American Gold	138⅝	139⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	62⅝	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	140	5 ℔ ct. reg, 1871	116½
6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	111⅝	5 ℔ cent., coup, 1871	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	108⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅜	End. coupons, 1874	108⅜
5-20 coup., small	105½	10-40 registered	100⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅜	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 cou., 1867	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	101	Indiana 5s	94
N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. B'y loan	107½	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	65¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100¾	Tennessee new bds.	62¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	59
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Georgia 6s	72
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s	60
Illinois reg., 1860	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51¼
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	Missouri 6s	94¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	92½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	California 7s	125
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois, War Loan	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	134	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	120	Market	117
America	140	Nassau	104
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	152	Corn Exchange	120
National	107	Continental	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	St. Nicholas	104½
Seventh Ward	110	Importer's & Trad's	118
State of New-York	105	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Commerce	116	Central National	104
Ocean	103	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	110	Ninth National	102
Bank of North Am'a	108	Oriental Bank	130½
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98¾	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91¾	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	60
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	94	Chi. & R. I. Con. las	93½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Chic. & N. W. ex. bds.	82½	Ohio & Mis. 1st mort.	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87

The suggestion is renewed in several financial quarters that Congress should affirm, or rather reaffirm, by joint resolution, that the whole of our funded debt is payable, principal as well as interest, in Coin, and will be so paid when due. The original suggestion to this purport was made by Secretary MCCULLOCH in his annual report last year, but it was not acted upon; nor did the Public Funds decline in consequence. There is really no reason why they should. Mr. Commissioner WELLS, in his recent letter to an English holder of U. S. 5-20s, takes the true ground of National honor that this great Government is no more bound to make the pledge of Coin after the issue of its War Debt—the spirit and context of every Act of Congress creating this Debt, so far as our Funded 20-year Bonds are concerned, looking to no other result—than France and England to make the legislative pledge that *their Rente and Consols* are so payable. There is not a word about Coin in the face of the certificates of Debt of either Government. In one case, the pledge of Gold, derived from Customs, first to the payment of Interest, and then to the liquidation of Principal, make the United States 5-20s of 1862 as essentially Gold bearing as though the word *Gold* was inserted in the body of the Bonds. This was under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862. In all the subsequent Loan Acts, the 5 and 6 ℔ cent. Funded Stocks or Bonds, having not less than five nor more than forty years to run, were expressly authorized as Gold bearing obligations, *principal* as well as interest. The wording of the Acts of March 3, 1863, and March 3, 1864, is deemed by a number of financial casuists as more decided, in regard to principal, than the subsequent Acts of June, 1864, and March, 1865. A limited issue of $75,000,000 of the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 was made under the Act of March 3, 1863. The issue of $200,000,000 of 5 ℔ cent. 10-40 year Bonds was made under the Act of March 3, 1864. The Consolidated Debt Act of March 3, 1865, near the close of the War, authorizes any class of funded Stocks to be issued as Gold bearing, not exceeding in rate of Interest 6 ℔ cent., nor in date of redemption forty years, (or shorter than five years;) and as alternative for their authority was given for the employment of Treasury obligations, payable in Currency, at a rate of Interest not to exceed 7.30 ℔ cent. a year in Currency, and convertible into funded Gold bearing Stock or Bonds. The Secretary of the Treasury might have saved to the political demagogues who are now proposing and discussing Greenbacks for United States 5-20s part of their labor of mischief, if he had inserted the word *Coin* in his first issues, under the Consolidated Act of 1865, of 5-20s, in October of that year. But he did not feel called upon to do so then, nor has he done so since, assuming, as he had the right to assume, that the purpose of the Government would be understood by all who really value its plighted faith, not only from its uniform practice for three score years or more, but from the very wording of the act. Should his funding and consolidating processes hereafter seem to render a lower rate of interest than six ℔ cent. not only practicable, as it would be highly desirable in point of economy, but preferable to the Foreign buyers or to any large class of timid Domestic holders of the Public Debt, by the use of a second series of 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, expressing on the face of the Bonds that *principal* as well as interest is payable *in coin*, he might probably feel it to be his duty to do so. There is no limit to his authority on the subject in the Consolidated Loan Act of March 3, 1865, either as to original funding or to exchanging 10-40s *for any other class of debt*, including both old and new 5-20s, on such terms as he may deem advantageous to the Government. The first series of the 10-40s carries no specific obligation to pay principal in coin, *on the face of the Bonds*, and the preference shown for them grows out of the supposed plainer reading of the Loan Act under which they were issued.

We have been requested by a responsible party connected with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway interest, to contradict certain insinuations recently indulged on the Street to the effect that the *purchase* of the Winona and St. Peter's Road by the Northwest Company is to seriously damage their interest. The St. Paul Company, it is true, had previously and as they supposed conclusively, arranged for *leasing* the St. Peter's Road, which connects more directly with their lines than with the Northwest lines; but the failure of this arrangement is *not* a subject of serious regret, since its consummation would have involved the building of thirty miles of new road from La Crosse to Winona to make the new connection complete by rail, although otherwise complete by river. Nor do they apprehend any early, (or at any time,) serious inroad upon their business from the purchase of the St. Peter's Road by the Northwest Company. *They*—the Northwest—will certainly have to build, (or cause to be built, and then lease from the builders,) 140 or 150 miles of new road from Madison to Winona to make the new purchase of substantial value to them, and our correspondent adds, that after this delay of two or three years, and the additional expenditure of eight or nine millions of dollars, (through a difficult country,) there can, he is quite sure, be no corresponding advantage in the command of traffic from Winona over the Milwaukee and St. Paul lines.

At the annual election of stockholders of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year: Geo. B. Hartson, Spencer K. Green, Charles A. Meigs, O. W. Joslyn, Frederick Butterfield, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., and A. W. Dimock.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $4,663,445. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions make a very satisfactory exhibit in the return for the week.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,037,761; payments, $1,328,140 55; balance, $106,259,058 03. The receipts include for Customs, $327,000; Gold Notes, $215,000.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says:

> "The officers of the First National Bank of Kingston, which bank was somewhat embarrassed by the failure of its President, but which subsequently made arrangements to continue business, have notified the Comptroller of the Currency of their intention to put the bank in liquidation. All the creditors will be fully paid and the business regularly wound up."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	36,070
Flour, bbls.	9,658	Malt, bushels	43,789
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	31	Pork, bbls.	169
Cornmeal, bags	450	Cut Meats, pkgs.	300
Wheat, bushels	132,644	Lard, pkgs.	873
Corn, bushels	38,415	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,214
Rye, bushels	8,600	Whisky, bbls.	760
Oats, bushels	89,480	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day and quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50 for Pots, and $11@$11 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been very dull for the season; prices have been depressed.

BRICKS—Have been steady and in fair request.

CANDLES—Have been in request at uniform rates.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request, at buoyant prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 9,026 bags; sales of do., 19,114 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "2,716 per *Æolus*; 834 per *Sir R. M. Clure*; 1,149 per *Medora*; 2,009 per *Carl Ludwig*, (resale;) 650 per *Union*; 1,579 per *Kloniku*; 3,000 per *Princess Alice*; 500 per *South America*; 300 Santos per *E. Schmidt*; 2,500 per *Mina*; 1,500 per *Petrel*; 1,500 per *Eclipse*: 677 per *Nautilus*, and 200 per *Naiad*. To arrive, 4,040 per *Carl Ludwig*, delivered at Philadelphia; and 7,000 per *Templar*, to come here. The market closes steady." Stock in first hands to-day, 119,687 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 91,320 bags; of Java, equal to 3,427 bags; of Ceylon Coffee, 3,700 bags; of Maracaibo Coffee, 15,679 bags; of Laguayra Coffee, 1,602 bags; of other descriptions, 3,959 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

Galveston, bags	2,000
Baltimore, bags	9,000
Philadelphia, bags	3,000
New-York, bags	91,320
Grand total bags	105,320

COTTON—More desire to realize has been evinced by holders to-day, and a further slight concession has been made to purchasers, leading to a little more activity in the market. Lots in store were not very eagerly pressed for sale. At the close the market was without spirit, in view of the unsatisfactory news from Liverpool. Middling grades were quoted at 18½c.@19½c. as extremes, chiefly on the basis of 18½c.@18¾c. for Uplands, ℔ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 1,950 bales, against receipts of 5,643 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,630
Receipts last week	16,153
Receipts preceding week	14,569
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	88,155
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	526,518
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	33,260
Exports since Jan. 1	382,500
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	197,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	64,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sep. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	125,000

FISH—The market has been extremely dull since our last. Prices have not varied essentially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after since our last at an advance of 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl., closing buoyantly. The inquiry has been mainly for low grades, especially of State, which have been wanted for export, and in which the improvement has been marked. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$9 15; very poor to good extra State at $9 50@$10 10; good to choice extra State at $10 15@$10 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 10@$9 15
Extra State	9 50@10 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25@13 10
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@13 40
Extra Genesee	10 35@13 40
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 [illegible]15 50

Included in the reported sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State for December delivery on private terms. Southern Flour is in demand and held more firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9 65@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair supply and moderate request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and lower at $6 25@$5 65 for City, $6 25@$6 40 for Jersey, $6 40@$6 50 for Western, and $7 15@$7 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks at $11 75@$13 85 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 25, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A very light business has been transacted in this line at less buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $2 95, gold, and $4 10 currency, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly more active to-day at steadily advancing prices, the best sales of the day (indicative of a rise of full 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel) having been made at the close, the market winding up firmly and buoyantly. The export call for Spring has been unusually brisk. Sales have been reported since our last of 178,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (a small lot,) at $3 20; No. 1 Spring at $2 24@$2 30, the latter rate for choice Amber; No. 2 Spring at $2 18@$2 23; Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed at $2 24@2 24½; No. 3 Spring at $2 15@$2 18; White Genesee at $3@$3 05; and Amber State at $2 70@$2 75, chiefly $2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been unusually dull to-day, and prices have been much depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of only 52,500 bushels, at $1 36½@$1 38½, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 37 bid, for prime, and $1 25@$1 40 for new and old White Western. Rye has been quite dull at $1 60 for Western, ℔ bushel. Barley has been quiet and less buoyant Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 60 for fair ordinary to good Canada West, ℔ bushel. Oats have been in demand and steady; Western ranged from 76½c.@77c., selling mostly at 76½c. ℔ bushel; sales 78,000 bushels.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Monday, Nov. 11, 1867: N. C. Thurston, Buffalo, wheat; I. A. Jones, Oswego, shipstuffs, &c.; E. A. Haines, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Julia Krapp, Oswego, barley; M. M. Southworth, Buffalo, wheat; G. H. Bedell, Buffalo, oats; Gov. Seymour, Buffalo oats; Geo. Sandrock, Buffalo, oats; Andrew Elliott, Buffalo, wheat; Frank, Buffalo, oats; Duncan, Buffalo, wheat; Sheron Petrie, Buffalo, wheat; S. H. Fish, Phœnix, shipstuffs, &c.; Gen. Siegel, Buffalo, rye; Right of Way, Oswego, flour; New-Hartford, Buffalo, wheat; Cora Bowley, Buffalo, oats; Maggie, Buffalo, wheat; Col. J. D. Ames, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. Shaver, Buffalo, oats; Allen Munro, Buffalo, oats; Ed. Soule, Buffalo, corn; Idaho, Buffalo, wheat; John A. Woolcott, Lockport, flour; O. H. Smith, Oswego, barley; T. H. Patchen, Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. J. Pattison, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Seigel, Buffalo, oats; Margie, Oswego, barley; Leighton Brothers, Buffalo, wheat; J. Barnes, Buffalo, wheat; W. H. Holmes, Buffalo, corn; Fountain City, Buffalo, rye; A. Stacey, Buffalo, barley; Geo. Wickham, Lockport, flour; Carp, Buffalo, oats; City of Syracuse, Rochester, flour, &c.; A. T. Briggs, Buffalo, oats; E. F. Rice, Buffalo, wheat; H. Dobson, Buffalo, corn; Mary Jane, Buffalo, rye; C. H. Daniels, Buffalo, corn; Kitty Yeomans, Buffalo, oats; Fred. Hawkins, Buffalo, corn; E. Mather, Buffalo, wheat; Estelle, Rome, Barley; E. P. Case, Oswego, wheat; A. J. Walker, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Two Brothers, Buffalo, wheat; J. Snyder, Jr., Buffalo, wheat; T. A. Ensign, Oswego, wheat and flour; L. Larkin, Jr., Buffalo, oats; L. C. Partridge, Geneva, wheat, &c.; Kate McCord, Buffalo, wheat; H. Alexander, Rome, flour, barley, &c.; S. A. Covell, Jr., Buffalo, corn, &c.; Union, Buffalo, oats; E. A. Holt, Lockport, wheat, &c.; W. J. Nesbitt, Oswego, barley; Peter C. Clifford, Syracuse, wheat, barley, &c.; Aubry, Buffalo, wheat; David Cope, Buffalo, wheat; Mary Eleanor, Buffalo, wheat; E. H. Shepard, Oswego, barley; L. Day, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Geo. B. McClellan, Buffalo, oats; E. Schoonmaker, Rochester, flour; Geo. Jennison, Oswego, wheat; E. Bachus, Rochester, flour; Empress, Oswego, barley; H. Dwight, Buffalo, corn; Henry Brooks, Buffalo, corn; Urvilla, Buffalo, oats; Julia, Buffalo, wheat; Shanghai, Syracuse, barley, &c.; M. D. Mercer, Syracuse, wheat, oats, &c.; Fayette, Buffalo, wheat; John M. Baker, Buffalo, corn; Maggie O'Rourke, Buffalo, corn; Robert J. Moe, Buffalo, wheat; Gen. Grant, Buffalo, wheat; Yorktown, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Old Oswego, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. H. Burton, Buffalo, corn; Henrietta, Oswego, rye and flour; W. H. Miller, Buffalo, oats; Humboldt, Buffalo, wheat; H. A. Brown, Oswego, barley, &c.; C. H. Davis, Buffalo, oats; Lone Star, Buffalo, oats; Plantation Bitters, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Abbe, Buffalo, wheat; R. F. Stillman, Buffalo, wheat; Jas. T. Easton, Buffalo, oats; Governor, Buffalo, oats; Anna Goodwin, Buffalo, wheat; Edward S. Estey, Buffalo, wheat; Royal Arch, Buffalo, wheat; J. R. Compton, Buffalo, wheat; Autocrat, Oswego, wheat, Carrie, Buffalo, corn; W. M. Lewis, Oswego, barley; P. O. B., Oswego, wheat; American Hero, Oswego, barley; John Wall, Oswego, barley, &c.; J. M. Diggert, Buffalo, corn; W. C. Rogers, Syracuse, barley; Evergreen, Oswego, shipstuffs, &c.; Flour City, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Rachel, Buffalo, wheat; Great Eastern, Buffalo, oats.

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been salable and steady, at steady prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths 10c.@50c., and Foreign 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market*: New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℔ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ℔ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℔ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℔ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c. ℔ gallon; do. 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and quoted depressed at 18½c.@19½c. for Crude; 12½c.@13c. for Crude, in bulk; 28c.@31c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 47c.@48c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported of only 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 80@$20 90 for Western Mess, closing at $20 87 regular way, and $19 50@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. Mess, seller, last ten days in this month, on private terms. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy at 8c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 11½c.@13c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 217 pkgs. Bacon has been in very active demand, chiefly for forward delivery, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 11½c.@11¾c., deliverable in November, and 11c.@11½c. deliverable in December and January; 12½c. for Short Rib, January delivery; also, for delivery soon, City Cumberland at 12½c.@12½c.; Long Rib at 12½c.; Long Clear at 12¾c.@13c., and long-cut Hams at 12¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in very moderate demand, yet steady; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 280 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull; 80 tierces sold on private terms. Beef Hams are in demand at from $25@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales, 210 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for interior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been in more liberal supply and moderate request, including Carolina at $9 25@$10 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been inactive, but held firmly.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet within our former range.

SKINS—Have been dull and nominal.

SUGARS—Have been firm and moderately inquired for. Sales since our last, 800 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅞c.@13½c., and 1,070 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14¾c.@16⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 43,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. in bond, at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day, and rates have been very firm, room having been in reduced supply. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton on p. t.; 35,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 9d. by sail and 12d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; 250 kegs Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow on p. t.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 5,400 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. by sail, and 4s. 3d. by steamer, ℔ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Wheat and Peas at 11d., by sail, ℔ bushel; 200 tierces and 50 bbls. Beef, at 8s. and 6s. 6d. respectively. For Gibraltar and Palermo and back, a British bark on p. t.

Sales of Real Estate—Nov. 12.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Assignee Sale.

1 lot Yates-av., (Brooklyn,) n. w. cor. Hickory-st., 20x75	$350
1 lot Yates-av., adjoining, 20x75	350
1 lot Yates-av., adjoining, 20x75	350
1 lot Yates-av., adjoining, 20x75	350
1 lot Yates-av., adjoining, 20x75	350

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

House and lot No. 275 East Houston-st.	6,900
House and lot No. 273 East Houston-st.	6,900
House and lot No. 271 East Houston-st.	8,000
House and lot No. 269 East Houston-st.	12,700
House and lot No. 186 Suffolk-st.	5,700
2 lots n. s. 99th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av., each	1,725
1 lot s. s. 100th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av.	1,825
3-story frame house and lot on the north side of 128th-st., 198 feet west of 4th-av.	5,300

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

22 lots and gores on the north side of West 55th-st., 250 feet west of 11th-av., with valuable water right	42,900

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

1 lot on the north side of Wyckoff-st., 80 feet from Carlton-av.	1,600
2 lots adjoining above, each	1,700
14 lots adjoining above, each	1,710
6 lots adjoining above, each	1,750
4 lots adjoining above, each	1,850
4 lots on the south side of 17th-st., 150 feet from 8th-av., each	435
1 lot adjoining above	430
1 lot adjoining above	435
5 lots on the south side of Carroll-st., each	875
5 lots on 10th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., each	810
4 lots on Carroll-st., and 4 lots on Montgomery-st., each	2,400

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000—A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, with the above amount already invested in the business, wishes a practical man, or salesman, with equal amount in cash, as partner. The opportunity is a very excellent one, and a fair offer will be made with the right kind of a man. Address Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING business, secured by patent, and now in successful operation; can be conducted without previous knowledge of business; stock, tools, machinery, horse, truck, &c., complete to continue business; price $5,000. Address Box No. 18, Station C.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING business is offered at a bargain; satisfactory reasons for selling; a half-interest would be sold.
M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF MARTIN & KEECHLER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, each party will do business hereafter on his own account.
ADOLPH MARTIN,
HERMAN KEECHLER.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st. New-York.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

$200
GIVEN AWAY

each week. Ask your Grocer for the American Java Coffee, in one-pound packages, at 25c. per pound, and no charge for Greenbacks. Hereafter, every purchaser from us of the American Java Coffee, in original packages, will positively receive greenbacks in small or large amounts.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT.

We offer this Autumn a large stock of hardy trees and shrubs with good roots, finely formed heads and of desirable kinds.

LARGE PEAR TREES

splendidly grown and of the best varieties, $1 50 to $3 each.
KING & MURRAY,
Flushing, L. I.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING REVELATIONS BY Prof. E. KEMBLE, the only correct Clairvoyant in New-York, at No. 106 Bleecker-st., who has given the most truthful description of visitors' past life, and traces minutely their present and future prospects; lost or stolen property traced, and in most cases recovered; good luck, prosperity and advice in business given; sealed letters answered, and communication with departed friends. Fee—Ladies, 50c.; Gents, $1. Correspondence at a distance, $2 by letter. All diseases cured by laying on of hands.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—PROF. E. KEMBLE, AT No. 106 Bleecker-st., reveals past, present and future. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 967 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
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Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, England, previously of Harvard College, Mass., will receive two private pupils, and prepare them for the American or English Universities Address OXFORD, St. Germain Hotel.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher in English, music or French, as an equivalent for board in a private family. Address X. A. X., Station D.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN capable of taking the entire charge of the French Department in a large boarding school, an unmarried man, and one acquainted with drawing, and fencing, as well as with the English language. Address TEACHER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING desires a situation as resident governess, companion to a lady, or to take charge of a house; has no objection to any part of the country. Address M. A., Box No. 5,205 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF English, French, Latin, Italian and music, desires pupils at her own or their residences; terms moderate; best references. Address Miss WELBY, Station G.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher, resident or visiting governess; English branches, drawing, and rudiments of music and French. Address Box No. 2,204 New-York Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, gives private tuition in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LESSONS GIVEN BY A LADY, WITH the best references, in French, Swedish, music, drawing, painting and writing; private, at home or at the pupil's residence. No. 8 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 894 Broadway.

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IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

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STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market.
R. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 83 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

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CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by Lemngwell and Miss Biancne Chapman.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, GREEN BUSHES; OR, IRELAND AND AMERICA. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

NO. 812 BROADWAY.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, MARBLE PORTRAIT STATUE of EDWIN FORREST.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH.
57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 oclock. GRAND VOCAL AND ORGAN CONCERT.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Moniteur*, in its official column, yesterday announced that the Emperor, seeing that Italy is resolved to do her duty and fulfill her engagements under the September Convention, has withdrawn the French troops to Civita Vecchia. The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed Conference on the Roman question. In this note even the third-rate Powers of Europe are called to participate. It is thought that none of them will decline. The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected Conference, has, meantime, sent a note to the European Powers in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any conference whatever. In this document the Roman question is discussed from an Italian stand-point. The details, however, have not transpired.

Rear-Admiral PROVANA DEL SABBIONE has been appointed Minister of Marine. This appointment completes Gen. MENABREA's Cabinet.

A serious riot is reported in Oxford, and troops have been ordered there to put it down. A later dispatch announces that the measures taken proved effective, and that the town was quiet.

The trial of HALPIN before the Special Commission at Dublin was concluded yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of treason and felony.

The Swiss Council has approved the new postal treaty negotiated with the United States.

The United States squadron will prolong its stay at Lisbon, in accordance with Admiral FARRAGUT's determination to that effect.

Herr TWESTEN, a Prussian Deputy, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for remarks on the judiciary made by him in the Diet.

GENERAL.

A large crowd of roughs asembled at Fort Albany, Va., yesterday morning, to witness two prize fights—one between white men and the other between colored men. Neither of the fights took place, owing to the non arrival of one of the principals to each fight. Gen. SCHOFIELD having heard that the fights were anticipated, placed a company of soldiers in ambush for the purpose of arresting the rowdies. At the proper moment the military appeared, and at a "charge bayonets" surrounded the crowd and succeeded in securing about two hundred of the rowdies. A few were subsequently paroled to appear to answer charges, but 150 of them were marched to Alexandria as prisoners and locked up in jail. They were soon released, however, it appearing that their arrest was illegal inasmuch as the Riot Act had not been previously read to them.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at Albany at noon yesterday, in accordance with the resolution of adjournment. The death of Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Rensselear, a former member of the Convention, was announced. Appropriate addresses were made, and the Convention adjourned. The Democratic delegats assembled in the morning for consultation, and decided to take no action in caucus relative to the proceedings in Convention. A caucus of Republican members was held in the evening, at which it was determined to proceed with the regular course of business in the Convention.

LEWIS LINDSAY, a colored delegate to the Virginia Convention, who recently made an incendiary speech in Richmond, calculated to excite the blacks to acts of hostility against the whites, was yesterday arrested by order of Gen. SCHOFIELD. It is reported that LINDSAY will be tried by a military commission. The respectable colored men of Richmond held a meeting on Monday evening and repudiated the sentiments expressed by LINDSAY.

We are again indebted to Purser H. J. BROOKES, of the steamship *Champion*, for files of Charleston papers.

LOCAL.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday and proceeded to canvass the returns of the late election. Supervisor JOSEPH B. TAYLOR presented a protest against the vote for Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. SHALER's resignation being counted, Mr. TAYLOR claiming that he has already been appointed to fill such vacancy. Judge CONNOLLY was present during the proceedings. He avows his intention to contest the election for Sheriff, on the alleged ground that fraudulent votes had been accepted at some of the polling places.

An interesting trial was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit before Judge BARNARD, in which the Hudson River Railroad Company was sued to recover $5,000 damages for alleged negligence in having so run one of its passenger trains on the 18th of September, 1863, as to cause the death of one JACOB CONZ, a teamster, who was endeavoring to cross the track opposite Mount Pleasant, in Westchester County. There are some important principles of law involved in the case. The jury was directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

There were thirty-nine cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, which presented the usual array of charges of assault and battery and petty larceny. A conviction was obtained in a case of illegal voting, where it was proven that the prisoner had served a term of imprisonment in the State Prison.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two prisoners were convicted and two acquitted, upon various criminal charges. One of the convicts was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, and the other was remanded for sentence.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and revoked five licenses of five dealers charged with violating the law. Nineteen cases were either dismissed or adjourned.

The Board of Audit met yesterday, and heard, among other claims, that of the New-York Gas Company for $108,797 20 for lighting street lamps and keeping them in order during nine months in 1866.

A lecture, describing the voyage of the Fenian vessel, *Erin's Hope*, was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening by Col. TRESSILLIAN.

The Mozart Democrats held a Mayoralty Convention at Mozart Hall, last evening, and nominated FERNANDO WOOD as their candidate.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and ordered the payment of an immense number of bills against the County, amounting in all to over $100,000.

In the case of JOHN HEISTAND *vs.* GEORGE K. OTIS, reported in the TIMES of the 12th inst., the Court directed that the compaint be dismissed.

The Political Buzzards and General Grant.

We have seen nothing more amusing for a long time, than the concerted and desperate crusade from all quarters made upon Gen. GRANT, to *force* from him a political declaration of some sort or other. The *Tribune* expresses the general feeling which animates the whole army of crusaders, when it declares it does not care *what* he says, but insists on his saying *something*. They all feel in precisely this way. They want something to "pitch into" on one side or the other. A Presidential candidate who can't be attacked, is simply a nuisance. He spoils business. What are the hangers-on of parties to do with such a man? What hold will anybody have on him for office after he is elected? This sort of thing must be stopped. GRANT must be made to say *something;* and no matter what he says it will give somebody a chance to assail him,—and then political business can begin again.

As usual, MONTGOMERY BLAIR is foremost in the movement. If Washington report may be credited, he has been buzzing about Gen. GRANT like a bee in a tar barrel,—seeking private interviews, holding private conversations and trying in every way to get some show of authority either for saying that GRANT *is* a Radical, or that he *isn't*. The Boston *Post* seems to have been made the organ of his revelations, but the reporter for that sprightly journal very decidedly overdid the business. He seems to have thought it his cue to present the General as not only decidedly hostile to the Radicals, but as bitterly enraged with all his friends who represent him as having the slightest toleration for them or their opinions. Probably it was supposed that this would bring out an official correction, at the very least, and that might serve as good a purpose as a formal declaration of political sentiments. But it brings nothing but a flat denial of the whole story, and a repetition of the assurance that nobody has any authority to speak for the General on political and party questions.

On the other side of the case, Col. FORNEY comes into the ring. The Colonel has a keen scent, and generally knows whether he is running with the hare, or hunting with the hounds,—though it makes not the slightest difference. The Radical demigods who have absorbed his worship for the last two years, having been somewhat shaken on their pedestals by the late elections, he proposes to transfer his devotion to the rising sun, and accordingly comes out for Gen. GRANT. But, in order to be consistent, (for the versatile Colonel is "nothing if not consistent,") he devotes five columns of his "two newspapers, both daily," to proving that the General is a Radical of the most radical type,—and this he sends forth, *more suo*, with mysterious intimations that it goes under high authority, with official sanction, &c., &c. This was precisely the red rag which brings on the bull. The Copperheads, Democrats and rebels make a fresh rush upon the General, with catechisms in hand—hoping at last to get disclaimers sufficiently specific to serve their purpose. But all *they* get is the assurance that Gen. GRANT knew nothing about the *pronunciamento*, and that Col. FORNEY had no more authority to speak for him than anybody else.

And so the game goes on. Both parties are scouring the whole political field for proof that GRANT is on one side or the other. WASHBURNE declared some time ago that the General agreed with Congress. KELLEY declares now that he is a Radical. Gen. RAWLINGS made a speech which expressed his own opinions, and that is quoted as proof of GRANT's. BLAIR avers that GRANT agrees with the President, and WENDELL PHILLIPS is alternately puzzled and enraged, because the General will not tell the world with whom he does agree, and with whom he don't.

Now all this is meant for mischief, but it will do none. These political buzzards were never half so innocently employed as they are now in quarreling about what Gen. GRANT won't say. They certainly cannot harm him. He is not likely to be either coaxed or goaded into such declarations as they demand. He is sought by the people for the Presidency, not for his opinions, but for his character;—not because he is for Congress and against the President, nor because he is for the President and against Congress;—not because he is for negro voting or against it,—but because he is known everywhere to love his country above any party—to seek its honor, its peace and its prosperity far more than the triumph of any party, any section or any man. No man who knows anything of his public action since the war broke out, will deem him capable of throwing away any of the results of the war, or of putting at hazard any of the principles which the war has established. No man will suspect him of consenting even in thought to send back the negroes into slavery, or of denying them any civil, political or personal rights which the war has won for them or which are essential to their protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But the people rely upon his character and his acts far more than upon specific pledges and written declarations for this assurance,—and they are content with this reliance.

When the proper time shall come Gen. GRANT will undoubtedly give the country a clear and satisfactory statement of his views on public affairs; but meantime we presume he will maintain the obstinate silence which seems so displeasing to his enemies, and to nobody else.

The Alabama Convention and Disfranchisement.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention promises to be a strange mixture of reason and folly. The appointment of a Committee to draft a memorial to Congress in favor of freeing from disabilities all who have proved themselves friendly to reconstruction, was an indication of good sense, which challenged recognition and remark. Now, however, we learn that another Committee has presented a report disfranchising all who refuse to vote for or against the new Constitution when submitted to the people, and otherwise enforcing a proscriptive policy. And divisions that have taken place in the Convention warrant the belief that the propositions of the latter Committee will be sustained by a majority of the delegates.

The absurdity of the proposed plan of disfranchisement is on a par with its mischievousness. A provision engrafting upon the Constitution the disabilities imposed by the Reconstruction Acts would be intelligible, though in our opinion inexpedient. Or a provision extending these disabilities anywhere within the range of known rebels would be comprehensible, albeit harsh and unjust. But the disfranchisement of every man, loyal or disloyal, who refuses to exercise the franchise is at once so extravagant and unreasonable, that we must attribute it to a desire to proscribe all who oppose the present method of reconstruction. Congress went too far when it deprived a large class of the privileges of citizenship, but at least it had the plea of punishment for rebellion to urge in mitigation of its course. The Alabama Conventionists, however, have not even this excuse. According to their ideas it is not necessary to prove the presence of the rebel taint. They propose to punish, not for rebellion, but merely for direct or indirect—known or implied—opposition to the law under which they sit. Whether the object be to punish those who voluntarily abstain from the use of their votes, or to secure the permanent supremacy of the element which is dominant in the Convention, the step of which the telegraph speaks is unfortunate. It awakens apprehensions as to the means by which the party represented in the Conventions are prepared to perpetuate their power.

Whether the evil example be followed or not, what has already occurred shows the duty that will be incumbent on Congress in regard to the constitutions to be submitted for its ratification. Something more than the approval of whatever may be declared regular in form will be necessary to render the work of reconstruction defensible. Congress must take care that its anxiety to protect the negro in his newly acquired privileges does not blind it to the impolicy and injustice of measures resorted to by the negroes for their partisan or personal advantage. Fair play they are entitled to, and fair play, guarded by an equality of civil and political privileges, they must have. But justice to the negro does not necessarily involve injustice to white men; his enjoyment of the franchise may be placed beyond jeopardy without peril to his white neighbors. The task will therefore devolve upon Congress of purging these Southern Constitutions of all proscriptive provisions, as the only method of maintaining peace and safety. True wisdom will dictate more than restraint upon such excesses as those which seem likely to prevail at Montgomery. It will suggest the abolition even of the disabilities that now exist, in order that the alienation which threatens the permanence of reconstruction may be effectually removed.

The Lost Hopes of Italy.

The complete failure of the Garibaldian movement is a very severe blow to Italian hopes. We now know by our fuller mail advices from Europe that not only had the Liberator the enthusiastic support of the Italian people, but the King and his Administration went quite as far in encouraging him as it was possible to do without bringing about an open and immediate rupture with France. VICTOR EMMANUEL issued his proclamation against GARIBALDI, stationed troops on the frontier to watch his movements, and twice put him under arrest and surveillance; but, without charging the Government with bad faith in the premises, we cannot but admit that from the day he set out on his march for Rome, openly proclaiming his destination, until the day when his forces were scattered at Tivoli, the action of the Italian authorities against him plainly showed that they did no more than they were compelled to do by the commands and menaces of NAPOLEON; and even while thwarting him, according to order, they were constantly in expectation of the occurrence of some lucky event which would secure his success without endangering their own existence.

With the overthrow of all these hopes, and the reaffirmation of the Temporal Power by French bayonets, the Italians have been brought to their bearings in such a way as has not increased their pride. The humiliation is keenly felt on all hands; and even RATAZZI, who, when in power, was constantly accused of being a mere tool of the French Emperor, has given indications of a spirit of self-assertion, and is said even to have been willing to try conclusions on a field where he could possibly have no prospect of triumph. For there is not a statesman or soldier or even Garibaldian in all Italy but knows that it would give NAPOLEON no trouble whatever to upset Italian schemes, or overthrow their army, or break down their Government, or destroy all that has been accomplished in the way of unifying the country.

We have heard a great deal about the possiblity of BISMARCK backing up GARIBALDI, and the Prussian army joining that of Italy against France. But we consider that there has never been anything like a chance of this. BISMARCK is the last man in Europe who wishes to give countenance to liberal revolutions, or democratic projects, or Garibaldian schemes. His career has always represented the most extreme anti-liberal and even absolutist sentiments; he has been the champion of power as against Parliament and people, and the fiercest enemy of what are known as popular movements. In one sense he is the greatest of contemporary revolutionists, and one of the chief exponents of the popular will; but this can only be said of him in the same sense in which we say it of the Third NAPOLEON, who, while originating the *coup d'état* and the *plébiscite*, tramples down revolutionists and crushes every attempt at the assertion of popular liberty. We can easily comprehend how BISMARCK would make an ally of Italy or any other Power in case of a contest with France; but that under any other circumstances, he should uphold such a movement as that of GARIBALDI, or such an assault upon established order as the Garibaldini have just made, would indicate a complete change in the sentiments and action of his whole political life. It is evident, by what we now know, that the Italian Government became aware of this at the very inception of the Garibaldian movement, and that VICTOR EMMANUEL found that, in a quarrel with France on this question, he would stand alone before his enemy.

In the anti-revolutionary proclamation issued by the King of Italy which we got by last mail, he attempts to pacify popular feeling and elevate the desponding spirit of the country, by saying: "When calm shall be restored to men's minds, and public order shall be fully reëstablished, according to the vote of Parliament, my Government, in agreement with that of France, will endeavor, with all loyalty, to make a practicable arrangement, calculated to put an end to the serious and important Roman question." It is in this direction, so far as we can see, that the best hopes of Italy now lie. The whole world is impatient for such a settlement of this distracting Roman question: and we have no doubt that, though the late revolutionary movement has failed, it will greatly hasten the day of that settlement.

Reciprocity and Annexation.

When the treaty between our Government and the Government of the Sandwich Islands was under consideration in the Hawaiian Parliament, the opposition to its ratification came from what was alleged to be the British interest. A keen race is in progress there between British residents and Americans, with the view of gaining political and commercial advantages for their respective Governments; and the Reciprocity Treaty has hitherto been represented as eminently favorable to the Americans. The Honolulu Government, it has been said, was urged by its English friends to reject the treaty as an annexation movement in disguise, and its adoption by the Parliament was referred to as a point gained in our behalf.

Now, it seems, another version of the affair claims credence. Washington dispatches declare that when it comes before the Senate for ratification, the treaty will be opposed "by the American residents at Honolulu, who denounce it as a British scheme to prevent the annexation of the Islands to the United States." The proposition put forward to sustain this impression is, that whereas at present some disposition exists to annex the Islands to this country, it will cease so soon as the commercial advantages of reciprocal intercourse may be obtained without the taxation that must follow political connection. The refusal of reciprocity is, therefore, recommended as a means of compelling the Islands to identify their national fortunes with those of the United States as an essential preliminary to commercial reciprocity.

Similar arguments were popular eighteen months ago, when the reciprocity treaty with British America came to an end. Its renewal, even after modification, was resisted and ultimately refused on grounds precisely similar to those adduced in relation to the Sandwich Islands. It was contended that, by withholding reciprocity, Canada might be forced into annexation. The fact was undeniable that at that time a strong annexation sentiment existed in the Provinces, especially in Western Canada. Ten years of tolerably free commercial intercourse had developed a decided pro-American feeling. Old prejudices had disappeared under the influence of a close interchange of trade. A sense of business dependence had sprung up among the provincialists which needed but time to ripen into political association. The cessation of reciprocity was contemplated with uneasiness as the sure precursor of disarrangement and injury to trade and grievous embarrassment to the farmers. Any reasonable terms would have been conceded, probably, to insure a renewal of an arrangement by which the Canadians might have retained access to the American market.

But the doctrine of coercion prevailed. Mr. Consul-General POTTER proclaimed at Detroit that by refusing reciprocity this country might oblige Canada to exchange the red cross for the stars and stripes. From Oswego to Chicago the same opinion prevailed. There, as well as at Washington, it was believed that commercial considerations formed the lever by which dependent provinces might be raised to the dignity and privileges of sovereign States.

What followed? The overtures of the provinces to Congress resulted in failure. The fair propositions of Mr. GALT and his colleagues were rejected by Mr. MORRILL and the majority of his Committee. But did the Canadians thereupon petition for annexation? Did the annexation movement, already known to exist, forthwith acquire boldness and strength? The very opposite effects were produced. Mr. POTTER's indiscreet statement silenced the annexationists. The coercive purposes of Congress roused the spirit of the provincialists and put a stop to their Americanizing tendencies. They made the best arrangements they could to open other channels of trade; and though, of course, the sudden closing of our markets produced inconvenience and loss, the general result has been a conviction that their existence, or even their prosperity, is not absolutely contingent on a reciprocity treaty. Commercially, they find that they can exist without us. Politically, they are less likely to pray for annexation than when under the proselytizing influences of an all-pervading trade.

The Chinese policy of Congress, then, has entailed upon this country nothing but loss. We don't say that it has rendered annexation impossible, for we believe that that occurrence is simply a question of time; the glitter of the New Dominion cannot prevent it. But the action of Congress has postponed it until the inability of the newly-organized Confederation to overcome the difficulties that are in its path shall have been made manifest. And in the interim our commerce is injured. The last twelve months have proved that we suffer quite as seriously as the Canadians from the absence of reciprocity. Their products are missed from our markets, and their custom is missed by our traders. The punishment we have inflicted upon them is not greater than that which we have inflicted on ourselves.

The lesson should not be neglected when the wise men from Honolulu attempt to persuade the Senate to reject the treaty with the Sandwich Islands. The question is one of commerce, not of politics, and should be answered by a reference to the estimated business profit of the arrangement, rather than the probabilities of diplomacy. Experience has demonstrated the folly and worthlessness of coercion as an agency for hastening annexation, and the superior efficacy of a mutually advantageous trade. If the treaty promises to enlarge our commerce, to bring new customers into our markets, and to offer increased facilities to American enterprise, let not the opportunity be lost. In the present condition of this country we can ill afford to disregard these considerations, whether applicable to Canadians or Hawaiians. As for territorial acquisition, in either case, it may be safely left to the future.

Relief for Salaried Men.

An experiment has been tried in London on the association principle, and with such eminent success that it is certainly worth consideration here. And it is for the benefit, not of hand-laborers, who, as a general thing, get an offset to the rise in prices in a corresponding rise in wages, and who yet make more complaint than all other classes put together; it is for assisting the numerous class of persons with fixed incomes—clergymen, clerks, governmental officers and so on—to get more for their money. An income now does not go much more than half as far as it would have done a few years ago.

The experiment mentioned was based on the principle which enables insurance offices, railway companies, public libraries and other institutions to furnish their conveniences at low rates to a large number of subscribers, who continually and regularly patronize them and pay in ready money. A few gentlemen in London arranged with some of the best tradesmen there that they should sell goods at about twenty per cent. below the usual prices to any one presenting a ticket from the Association they were about to start. The tradesmen were willing, because a success of the scheme would bring them by the agreement a large trade, and one that paid for every purchase "on the nail," assuring small but quick profits and rapidly multiplying returns. The plan worked admirably. A few shillings paid for a ticket, and the income from the tickets paid the services of a practical business man to keep run of the affair and see that all parties were fairly dealt by. The machinery was as simple as it could be, but it was all that was necessary. No capital needed, no dues, no fines, no assessments, no grand offices or officials, no anything—but the agent and his tickets, the customers and the tradesmen—and all were benefited. A grocer who buys for six cents a pound what he can sell for ten, is the master of each and all of his customers. But if he were assured of a large increase of their number and ready money payment in every case, he would gladly reduce his selling prices.

This seems to us a very admirable and efficient plan. It has already been proved a considerable success, and we can see no reason why it should not be tried by some of the tens of thousands in our City who struggle to support families on small fixed incomes.

MINOR TOPICS

There are periods when red tape has to be cut, when time is worth more than ceremony and more than money. The period of the war was such a time, and especially in the Government offices where the sudden and enormous expansion of business left no choice but to do a vast deal of it by the shortest method. The danger in such times is the habit into which both people and officials are apt to get of disregarding regularity to such an extent as to finally produce confusion in the records and consequent frequent injustice in the future transaction of business. A return to rule, therefore, while perhaps unpleasant and likely to cause irritability, is a most necessary procedure. We are glad to see that Gen. GRANT, who has, since his temporary position in the War Department, done much to restore order and reduce expenses, has now inaugurated two new reforms. No leaves of absence are to be granted to officers except by application through the regular channels, and all outside (political) influences are to be unheeded. Again, all clerks and employes of the War Department are prohibited from transacting public business pertaining to their office with claim agents or other persons at any time, save in the regular manner and with the due knowledge of their superiors. Thus are corrected two abuses which have caused to the Government service much loss of time and to the public much waste of money.

It is said that Admiral SEMMES has turned lecturer, and lectures on the *Alabama*. This may be called the last of RAPHAEL's transfigurations. He has already appeared in the guise of buccaneer, Brigadier-General, Judge-elect of Probate, editor, professor of moral philosophy, Mobile correspondent of a Memphis paper, and now "lecturer." True to his profession of trying to quiet the animosities of the past, on the "forgive and forget" principle, he selects, with rare delicacy, the point of the war on which the country feels sorest, and which, by virtue of the international questions to which it has given rise, is likely to be a reminder of the past for some time to come. When SEMMES tells of the whale-ships he sunk, the merchantmen he burned, and the chronometers he captured, are his audiences expected to applaud? And when he relates how the first armed enemy he met sent the *Alabama*, with colors struck, to the bottom, will he have handkerchiefs out to catch the tears? We trust rather that the Southern people will, for their own sakes, do by this lecturer as they did with POLLARD on "Southern chivalry"—"let him severely alone."

An incident reported from Tennessee shows that, like the wanton burning of sundry Southern towns, the plundering of much Southern private property during the war is quite as likely to have been done by scamps in the Confederate army as by rascals among the Federal troops. An ex-soldier of a South Carolina regiment was arrested the other day in Knoxville while offering for sale a large amount of jewelry and plate marked "Hampton" and "Preston," two peculiarly South Carolinian names. What with the reciprocal denunciations among their public men and the occasional outspringing of such subterranean streams as this long-cealed theft, we shall in a few years know more about the inside feelings and doings of the rebels than we now do.

The correspondents will not leave alone the 1,010 colored soldiers of Washington. The late explanatory card of their spokesman and commander, Brevet Major FISHER, while quieting the anxiety of their enemies, has aroused that of their friends. "We are not hostile bands of armed negroes," said the Major, "nor banded together to intimidate any person or persons in the community where we reside." Now, we understand that some people have been relying on these colored troops to repel the raid of the Maryland militia, when the latter invade Washington to disperse Congress. These very far-sighted people will now be disgusted at finding their chief hope failing them. Who *will* defend us against the Maryland militia and their field-pieces?

The idea that the mud of Paris produces a revenue to the city of 3,000,000 francs, or, say $600,000 in gold, is quite startling. Now, patriotism would forbid us to admit that Paris is a muddier city than New-York, or that French mud is richer and rarer than American. But it would be quite a novel sensation to find contractors, instead of taking a third or half million of dollars out of the City, for sweeping the streets, bidding eagerly against each other for the job of doing it gratis, and paying a handsome bonus. And, again, mud which costs so much is put to a use which produces more. It is made a great fertilizer. Instead of being wasted, in whole or in part, as now with us, it would be spread over the waste places within a circuit of fifty miles, and turn them into gardens. The subject is worthy of scientific study.

The colored citizens of Richmond, in so promptly calling a meeting to protest against the speech of LINDSEY, and to declare that "his conduct is condemned by the colored people throughout the city, and by even those who are in want of bread," have done more than they could in any other way to show themselves worthy of the privilege of citizenship. If they already know enough to comprehend and rebuke demagogism, they have made some progress. The colored race is peculiarly susceptible, it is said, to humor, and have a keen sense of the ridiculous; and we are told that it was the "ludicrousness of his ideas" which won LINDSEY his applause. We hope that hereafter the negro audiences will be able to so restrain their risibles as not to be misunderstood. Otherwise it would be well to send down Christy's Minstrels, or Mrs. Brown, or some other professional humorist to lecture them on politics, that no alarm may be created.

We are rejoiced to hear that several gentlemen who lately were Presidential candidates for the next term, have concluded to "reserve themselves" for the campaign of 1872. Two Western aspirants are reported to have come to this resolution, and two or three others have the matter under consideration. They must be happy in thinking of all the trouble they will be saved next year, and in the certainty that they will not be defeated; and they must be still more happy in discounting the pleasure of nursing their ambition and perfecting their plans for four or eight years after next. We know how often in life anticipation is far more delightful than the realization of that which was anticipated; and we might almost think that the delights of anticipation, spread over the entire period from now until 1872, were enough in themselves to satisfy any reasonable human being. We hope, therefore, that still more of the great statesmen who have been thinking of pressing their Presidential claims next year, will agree to postpone them in view of higher joys.

Boston is noted for several instances of great liberality toward its more distinguished political leaders. And now we are glad to hear that the rich men there are raising for Gov. ANDREW's family a fund that is sure to be $50,000, and may reach $100,000. A man who devoted himself so unselfishly to the service of the State as Gov. ANDREW, and who, in consequence, failed to accumulate the fortune his talents would have commanded in any other sphere of effort, should not be allowed to suffer on this account, or, at all events, his family should not. The fact that Boston is making a generous provision in his case is very greatly to its credit.

An immense service has been rendered to a very large portion of our citizens by repaving Nassau-street with the Nicolson pavement. The street is narrow, but a great deal of traffic passes through it, which will now be greatly facilitated. One thing more is wanted,—and that is wider sidewalks, or rather the full use of the sidewalks which exist. More persons pass through Nassau-street every day, probably, than through any other street down town except Broadway. There is an incessant tide of pedestrians going up and down. The sidewalks are at best very narrow from necessity, but full *half* of their width is occupied for the whole length of the street with stationer's shops, apple-stands, cellar entrances, and other obstructions. This surrender of what belongs to the public is bad enough anywhere, but in Nassau-street it is particularly inconvenient and unjust to the public. Why cannot the sidewalks be carried to the walls of the houses, as they should be?

The news now comes to us, with some appearance of authenticity, that when the late attempt against the Pope was begun, France and Italy had already come to a secret agreement for the settlement of the Roman question, though the date of enforcing the arrangement had not been fixed. But the proceedings of GARIBALDI not only indisposed the French Government for further negotiation, but provoked it into threats, and finally led it to intervention. We suppose the points of this agreement were those which have frequently been discussed this year, to wit: that Italy should be permitted, on certain conditions, to occupy all the Papal territory excepting Rome, and that, at the death of PIUS IX., she should be permitted to occupy the Eternal City as capital.

We think that the example which Mr. MAX MARETZEK has set, of reducing the prices of admission to the Italian opera and the German drama at the Academy of Music, might profitably be followed by some of the other places of amusement in the City. If we cannot have the *ante-bellum* rates, we might at least have a compromise with the war rates now enforced.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—An important error having appeared in one paragraph of the telegram yesterday, announcing the Cable modifications, we republish that portion of it corrected to read as follows:

"No extra charge is to be made for messages in code, consisting of plain words; but messages in cypher—that is to say, messages in numerals or in letters of the alphabet, not being any known dictionary words, or names of places, ships, persons, &c.—are to be charged for the first ten cyphers or letters $25; for each additional cypher or letter, $2 50."

The Northwestern Connecticut Railroad.

A survey is now being made by two corps of engineers for a contemplated railroad, to be called the "Northwestern Connecticut," to start from Springfield, Mass., and intersect the Canal Railroad at Granby, Conn.; the Naugatuck Railroad at Winsted; the Housatonic at Canaan; the Harlem at Sharon, and terminating at Washington Hollow, N. Y., on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, with a contemplated branch from New-Hartford to Hartford, Conn. The whole length of main line is about seventy-five miles. Enthusiastic meetings in favor of the road have been held at Winsted, and the money for the survey has been raised by towns along the route.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.

It is understood that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his forthcoming annual report, will present some facts bearing upon the relations of the National Banks to the Government, which will materially aid in exploding the reckless statements that the Government pays the banks twenty millions per annum for the privilege of issuing their own notes and others of a like character. Mr. HULBURD has at his command the material facts covering the statistics of the taxation of the National Banks, which he will probably present in such a manner as to unseal the eyes of many who are now blindly following the lead of those who seek popularity by denouncing the national system. The truth is that there is no interest in the country which pays so great a proportion of the taxation on the capital invested as the National Bank interest. It is not known whether the Comptroller will recommend any decrease of taxation on banks; but it is known that unless the rate of either the Government or State taxation is decreased many banks will be forced to wind up. The National Bank system has an earnest and judicious supporter in the person of the Comptroller, and it is very probable that in his report he will show to every unprejudiced mind that the popular conception that the greenback currency costs nothing, is a popular fallacy, and that in reality the National Bank currency, firmly established on a system of central redemptions, is cheaper to the Government and better for the business interests of the country. These positions and views will cause the report to be looked for with unusual interest.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The printing of the evidence in the impeachment investigation has been completed, and the first copies of the volume complete were delivered to the Judiciary Committee to-day. It makes a book of nearly twelve hundred pages, and includes all the evidence that has thus far been taken, and all the documents that have been made a part of the record.

THE COLORED MILITIA.

The colored militia question remains in *statu quo*. It has been proposed, however, that inasmuch as the commanders of the several companies have as yet received no notification to suspend their parades, except from Gen. EMORY, who acknowledged in his report to Gen. GRANT, on the President's order, that he had no authority in the premises, and as the President is evidently in doubt as to his power to enforce his ukase, that one of the companies shall give him an opportunity for a grand "*coup d'état de Afrique*," by parading through the avenue about the time Congress meets.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee will not be prepared to render a final report of their investigations at the assembling of Congress, but will submit a partial report, based on the evidence thus far obtained, recommending the suspension of certain officers from duty in the Department, and asking for a further extension of time to complete their examinations. The testimony elicited by the Committee from witnesses in New-York, Kansas, Missouri and Louisiana is voluminous and very important, showing that heavy frauds have been perpetrated on the Government through the carelessness, if not complicity of the officers of the Pay Department, amounting in the aggregate to a sum not yet determined, but much larger than was anticipated.

EFFECT OF THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The influence of the result of the recent elections in the North is being felt perceptibly in Virginia, as is indicated by the evident desire for conciliation exhibited by the extreme confiscation Radical delegates elected to the Convention to be held in that State on the 3d inst. toward their milder Republican brethren. The result of this, it is hoped, will be a happy compromise which will be acceptable to all the true Union men in the State, and thereby insure its adoption when submitted to the people. It was feared that the Hunnicutt faction would succeed, through the Convention, in forcing before the people a constitution filled with disfranchising and confiscating schemes which the moderate men of the Republican Party would repudiate, but it appears that all fears of such a result have been dispelled, and it is probable that a majority of the members of the Convention, when it meets, will pronounce themselves in favor of Gen. GRANT as their candidate for President.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

A movement is on foot to obtain a repeal of the law of Congress preventing the appointment of additional Judges to the Supreme Court of the United States, until the number of Judges shall have been reduced to six, for the purpose of securing an appointment as Associate Justice for Judge ERSKINE, of Georgia, at present United States District Judge for that State, in place of Associate Justice WAYNE, deceased, who was from Georgia. Although Judge ERSKINE is a staunch Union man and Republican, President JOHNSON is said to favor the scheme.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

In conversation with a prominent Southern politician a few days since, Chief-Justice CHASE remarked that he was more Radical in name than in fact, and added that he was troubled with indiscreet friends.

DISFRANCHISED EX-REBELS.

It is probable that Gen. POPE will send to Congress at its coming session a list of names of disfranchised ex-rebels in his district who, by by their earnest endeavors in the direction of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, have recommended themselves to him as proper persons to be included in a special pardon or amnesty act. The Alabama Convention, now in session, is considering a similar proposition, doubtless suggested by Gen. POPE, and will probably make provisions in the State Constitution which it is framing for men of that class.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee was in session a short time to-day, and had under consideration the case of Judge THOMAS, Senator-elect from Maryland. The Ordnance Committee to-day examined Gen. Q. A. GILMORE regarding his experience in the bursting of heavy ordnance during the siege of Charleston.

THE CASE OF MAJOR BELGER.

A strenuous effort is now being made to get the Secretary of War to decide that Major BELGER, restored to his old position by order of the President, must go into the line of Majors in the Quartermaster's Department, but a very knotty question stands in the way of determining his *status*. The law of Congress organizing the army anew provides that fifteen Quartermasters, with the rank of Major, shall be appointed, but no vacancies in that rank shall be filled until that number is reduced to twelve, not six, as was inadvertently stated last night. How the present case can be adjusted, except by special act of Congress, it is impossible to see.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city this evening is Hon. WM. A. DARLING, of New-York, and Congressman GLOSSBRENNER, of Pennsylvania.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FRAUDULENT USE OF OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

The practice which has prevailed with certain parties of using for private purposes envelopes [illegible] with the signature of Government officials, is to be terminated by the application of the legal penalties against offenders. Several instances of the violation of the statute has recently been brought to the attention of those officials by the Post-office Department.

MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Señor Don MANUEL MURILLOS was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Colombia. He made remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to deliver to you the letter which accredits me Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of Colombia near your Excellency, Chief Magistrate of this great nation. My charge is simple and brief in consummation. It is limited to assuring your Excellency that the withdrawal of the permanent legation which my Government maintained at this Capitol does not imply the slightest alteration in the desire to maintain and enlarge the friendly relations happily existing between the two Governments, and the rather that I bear the order to express to your Excellency that the friendly and wisely fraternal policy of this Government carried out, especially during the past six years, in its relations with the remainder of the nationalities of this continent in affirming the principles, that each one of them is sole judge and arbiter of its own interests, has strengthened the respect and deference of our own people and their Government toward this great country, and toward the upright magistrates who rule it. Such policy, it seems to me is now generally understood throughout America, and is contributing powerfully to give stable forms to its Governments, and in reality to the enjoyment of civil and political liberty, upon which the destinies of this continent must be developed. The President of Colombia is one of those who have formed this appreciation, and desired I should come on a special mission of salutation and felicitation to you, as well as to the Secretary of State, for the happy result of this exalted and fraternal conduct. I have said.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. MURILLO—Sir: When you left us three years ago, it was to assume the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. I know how well and faithful you discharged that great trust, under many difficulties and embarrassments. I know, too, how perfectly your administration illustrates the principles you have now set forth. I bid you a cordial welcome, therefore, to the United States; and am especially gratified in receiving you in the very high diplomatic character in which you are accredited by your Government. My only source of regret on the occasion is, that your sojourn in that character is limited. You may be assured, Mr. MURILLO, that this Government has not at all misinterpreted the views of the United States of Colombia in the recent withdrawal of their legation at this Capitol. We read the causes of that withdrawal distinctly in political events of a purely domestic character, which were promptly made known to us by the Government of Colombia, through the United States Legation at Bogota. In the decisions which the Government and people of Colombia have made concerning those events, we recognize with the highest satisfaction that the United States of Colombia have most cordially accepted and concurred with the United States of America, in affirming the principle that each one of the American nations is sole judge and arbiter of its own interests, and that all have one common, paramount interest, which is the preservation and maintenance of republican Governments, constantly directed by the popular will, and conforming always to organic laws. Your Government is pleased to commend the policy which has been pursued by the United States in their relations with the other American nations during the last six years. I think I can assure you that this policy will be faithfully pursued hereafter. The American nation by abstaining carefully from all dictations or interference with each other, and assiduously developing the resources with which a beneficent Providence has endowed them, will give the world unmistakable evidence of their confidence in the Republican system and their appreciation of its ultimate adaptation to the several wants of the human race; I pray you to convey the sincere thanks of the United States to the President of Colombia for the generous consideration and good wishes of which you have so kindly assured me.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Various conflicting statements have been made in English and American newspapers as to the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies and the price to be paid for them. According to a private letter, received from that quarter, it is proposed to sell the islands of St. Thomas and St. Jan for from four to five millions of dollars in gold; the exact price is not stated. It is further said that the arrangement or treaty provides that the sale is dependent on a vote of a majority of the inhabitants, which it is supposed will be secured. M. DE BILLE, recently Secretary of the Danish Legation is here awaiting the result of the vote.

POSTAL TREATIES.

The Postmaster-General to-day transmitted to the President for his approval two postal treaties recently concluded between the United States and Switzerland and the North German Union, including Prussia.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Reassembling Yesterday—Death of Hon. D. L. Seymour—Party Caucuses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

The Convention, which opened its sessions so auspiciously on one of the brightest mornings of last June, reassembled to-day, after its long vacation, under skies as dark and gloomy as the change which has in the meantime come over the fortunes of the great party which has so long held control of the State. It was thought up to nearly the hour of meeting, that no quorum would be present to-day; but a goodly number came in by the morning trains, and when President WHEELER took the chair there was about the usual number in attendance. No business was done, however, as the brief session was occupied in eulogies of Mr. D. L. SEYMOUR, a member, who died soon after the commencement of the recess.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The changed aspect of political affairs in the State has destroyed the hopes that the more radical portion of the Convention entertained of it, and it is doubtful whether there is a single member on either side who does not in his heart wish that he was well out of the whole business by this time. If there is any such member he certainly does not belong to the majority. It may be that here and there a Democratic member of uncommon zeal rejoices that the Convention has, as he considers, driven a number of nails into the coffin of the black Republican Party. However, as a general thing, all parties are very tired of it, and the members generally regret that their names are on record as connected with what seems likely to prove a political abortion.

But inasmuch as it is necessary to decide upon a line of action to be pursued in the future, a caucus of the Republican majority has been called and will be held this afternoon. A considerable number favor an adjournment until next Spring in the expectation that the Legislature will in the meantime, by a supplementary act, rehabilitate the Convention, but others believe in finishing up the work at once as rapidly as possible, leaving it to the Legislature to fix the time and mode of submission to the people. The Democrats naturally rejoice a good deal over their great success, but there is no disposition to exult unduly over the fallen, and the Republicans bear their defeat with great equanimity. There seems to be no loss of confidence among them as to the future success and ascendancy of the party.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

There is considerable wire-pulling going on in Democratic quarters as to the Speakership of the next Assembly. Mr. FLAGG, of Troy, and JOHN C. JACOBS, of Kings, are the leading candidates, but the prosperity of the latter seems to be improving rapidly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

The Republican members of the Convention were in caucus two hours this evening. It being considered by many that the Convention had exhausted its powers by failing to submit an amended Constitution at the election just held, a proposition to adjourn over till next Spring, so as to give the Legislature time to pass an enabling act, was urged very strongly. After an animated debate, however, the caucus resolved to go on and complete its work, leaving it to the Legislature to provide for its submission hereafter. It was admitted that the popular verdict against negro suffrage had been so emphatic that it was the duty of the Convention to bow to it; hence there will be a separate submission of that feature. The decision to continue the session greatly disappoints many of the members, especially on the Democratic side.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Constitutional Convention met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, President.

The journal of the last day's proceedings was read and approved.

THE DEATH OF HON. DAVID L. SEYMOUR.

Mr. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND announced in appropriate language the death of Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Rensselaer, a member of the Convention from the State at large.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention learns with deep regret of the decease, since its last meeting, of Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, one of its most useful members, beloved for his personal virtues and respected for his talents and integrity.

Resolved, That in his death New-York has lost one of her ablest statesmen, the legal profession a learned jurist, the community one of its most upright citizens, and his friends one eminently worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our earnest sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, this Convention do now adjourn.

After remarks by Messrs. JOHN M. FRANCIS, JAS. BROOKS, THOMAS G. ALVORD, HENRY C. MURPHY and ERASTUS BROOKS, eulogistic of the deceased, the resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PARTY CAUCUSES.

After the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, Hon. IRA HARRIS gave notice that a caucus of the Republican members of the Convention would be held in the Senate Chamber at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Democratic Delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in the Court of Appeals Room, and after an interchange of opinion decided adversely to caucus action in regard to the Convention, and then adjourned.

At the caucus of the Republican members of the Constitutional Convention, held this afternoon, it was resolved to continue the session and perfect the work begun.

What a Foreign Revolutionist Thinks of Radicalism in Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I took part in three European revolutions, and always for liberty. I learned something by experience, and something I pray you to let me communicate to you.

1. I found that the Radicals are the most noble, just and Christian men; that to them in general mankind is indebted for removal of the old abuses, and for the happiness of the large mass of people.

2. That as much as they do good, when acting by moral influence, till people are ripe for a political change; so much they do bad as a governing power, by using coercion where moral influence with gentle pressure ought to be employed.

3. That for that reason, and for that reason only, they never did and never will govern any country but for a few years. Social revolutions bring them always to power, but when that is over, when their mission in that short epoch is accomplished, they become unfit to govern for the reason that a government may be more liberal than people are ripe for, or more conservative than people like it; but only to a certain extent. If that limit is passed the government must fall; a thing that the Radicals can and will never understand. They do not know where to stop and when to stop, while the Conservatives know where to advance and when to advance. Examples, ROBERT PEEL and DISRAELI in England.

A provision in the Constitution admitting any American to vote, without distinction of race, &c., if he knows only how to write and read, was acceptable to a majority of the people. In that way the principle of justice and liberty would have been saved; the Government resting on the basis of equality; peace, harmony and business would have taken the place of present troubles, or rather of the present chaos.

It would take time, may be one generation, before all the colored people should vote; and if so, so much the better. Any man of common sense ought to know that to remove any evil, two things are wanted—moral suasion and time.

We destroyed Slavery by force, well; we may confiscate the land and hang some secessionists in the same way, well; all that is material and may be materially done. But if I look at my neighbor or at a colored man the wrong way, you can change my opinion by suasion only, never by coercion.

Why does the legislature of any country not allow a man to vote, to be a representative, or to be a Senator, only at such an age?

Because a man, notwithstanding his instruction, needs some experience in a question of such importance, and we allow a population more than ignorant, to decide the destiny of a great nation.

I have been carried in the arms of the popular mass, and my life has been threatened by the same men two years after. What made it so? Ignorance. I did not change during those two years, but they did. And why? Because the ideas of justice, liberty, &c., were not ripe in their brain.

Permit me to finish by an extract from the *History of Civilization*, by F. GUIZOT, Prime Minister in France, a historian and a statesman.

> "Governments are evidently not constituted by coercion; whenever they can dispense with it they do, and to the great profit of all; indeed, their highest perfection is to dispense with it, and to confine themselves to methods purely moral, to the action which they exert upon understanding; so that the more the government dispenses with coercion the more faithful it is to its true nature, the better it fulfills its mission. It is not thereby reduced in power or contracted as is vulgarly supposed; it acts only in another manner, and in a manner which is infinitely more general and more powerful.
>
> In addressing itself to the understanding, in determining the will, in acting by purely intellectual means, the government, instead of reducing, extends and elevates itself; it is then that it accomplishes the most and the greatest things. On the contrary, when it is obliged incessantly to employ coercion, it contracts and lessens itself and effects very little, and that little very ill."

Now, shall we follow those extreme men, whose banner is coercion in home policy, coercion in national policy? Certainly not. That will never do, or the Almighty has changed human nature from what it was in all past time.

If the Americans would read the history of the English Revolution of 1640 by F. GUIZOT, and of the French one by M. THIERS, Prime Minister, a historian and a statesman, too, they would not be so much disposed to use coercion; a policy that brings always the Conservative party to power.

I pray you to accept the assurance of the highest consideration. J. M.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 7, 1867.

Narrow Escape of Hon. Charles Sumner.

On Thursday last, while Senator SUMNER was passing over the Southern Michigan Railroad, he was asked to inspect one of the Crystal Palace sleeping cars upon a train which was at the depot. He had looked through the car and reached the platform, when the train started. Mr. SUMNER, under the impression that it had not gained sufficient momentum to render such an act dangerous, stepped off and was thrown quite a distance, striking the ground with his head. He fortunately wore a stiff black hat, which protected him in a great degree from the severity of the fall, but his head was badly cut and his arm and thigh much bruised. Mr. SUMNER is in Boston, but still bears the marks of the accident.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, BREVET & Co., Paris, for the week ending Oct. 31, 1867: From New-York—J. C. M. Sweeny, T. M. Middlesberger and wife, B. L. Woodruff, T. O. B. Inman, D. Deans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tryon, W. C. Church, M. Seporn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chodard, E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dexter, Mrs. Muhrhill, M. Gafney and family, Miss M. Walsh, K. M. Donnelly, Miss M. Carey, A. L. Oliver, H. Fitch, S. P. Avery, C. P. Burdett and wife. Brooklyn—M. Nevin, Rev. Dr. Schenck and family. New-Jersey—Dr. E. L. Welling, J. R. Ford. Boston—C. S. Stratton, G. E. Richards, C. Stetson, T. E. Mosely, E. C. Harris, Miss Noyes, H. C. Hell, W. A. Coffin, E. W. Demerson and family, Mrs. Guild, H. C. Valentine, D. L. F. Chase, F. H. Shapleigh, S. F. Tapliff, E. C. Mosely, A. H. Twombly and family, W. C. Cabot. Springfield—E. S. Brewer. Fitchbury—Dr. G. Jewett, L. H. Bradford. Pittsfield—T. R. Warriner. Northampton—T. L. Warriner. Newburg—J. A. Brown. Connecticut—C. I. Goodell. Hartford, W. L. Eaton. New-Haven—S. H. Browson. Rhode Island—H. H. Robinson. Belfast—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson. Vermont—B. F. Stevens. Cincinnati—Mrs. M. G. Davis and daughter, T. A. Pomeroy and wife, G. W. McCook, Mrs. M. D. Potter. Chicago—J. Forsythe, T. Otis, W. Brass, Miss M. A. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Abbey, H. H. Magie, L. Tree. Columbus—W. S. Ridgway. Louisville—L. S. Steele. Cleveland—Mr. Le Baron Peck. San Francisco—Peter Chrystal, J. B. Thomas and wife. Washington—Mrs. Schlucker. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. Cusham. Philadelphia—R. O. Hara and wife, Day, Rowland, S. Morris, C. R. Woodhouse.

No "Spells."

I have used your machine for more than eight years, and think I have had sufficient time to test it in every respect. The sewing is durable, and wears as long as any fabric. The machine is so simple and easily managed that any child can run it with ease. It is always ready for work; is never out of order; never has "spells"—as most other machines do. These and its many other good qualities, render the Willcox & Gibbs, I think, superior to any other sewing machine for family use. Mine has given the most perfect satisfaction.—Mrs. N. Mills, Lakeville, Cal., Aug. 5, 1867.—*Adv.*

The Secret of Making the Most Exquisite fragrance imperishable has been discovered. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS not only surpasses all other perfumes in luxurious richness, but withstands the action of the atmosphere and can only be eradicated by washing.

"They made her a grave too cold and damp
For a soul so honest and true."

If they had been wise, the dire necessity of opening the grave for one so lovely might have been averted. Plantation Bitters, if timely used, are sure to rescue the young and lovely, the middle-aged, and the ailing, from confirmed sickness.

Almost all diseases have their beginning in some slight difficulty of the Stomach, which would eventuate in Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaints, Night Sweats, Consumption, Death. Plantation Bitters will prevent these premonitory symptoms, and keep the blood pure and the health good.

While they invigorate the system, they enliven the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter. Send for circular.

Human Hair.—Many years in chemical experiments have resulted in the perfection of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, an unrivaled hair dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair; preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining the principle upon which the color of the hair depends, thereby positively restoring gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

S. A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hydraulic Cow Milker.—A sure cure for ACHING HANDS and KICKING COWS, patented May 22, 1866, and November, 1867. SIMPLE, CHEAP AND DURABLE. It milks ANY number of cows at the same time, and is operated by steam or other power. It milks the four teats of the cow at once; it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three-teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A RARE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small capital, to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country; call and examine for yourselves; full-sized machines in constant operation. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 206 BROADWAY.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Why are GENIN'S Dashing Styles of Dress Hats for gentlemen like a series of popular resolutions? Because they are carried unanimously.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Weather Strips; all the improved kinds.

TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, &c., in the City.

MARRIED.

DRAPER—PALMER.—On Monday evening, Nov. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, HENRY DRAPER, M. D., to MARY ANNA, daughter of Courtlandt Palmer.

HOWELL—STEEL.—On Thursday, Nov. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Urban C. Brewer, C. TAPPAN HOWELL, of Woodside, L. I., to MARY M. STEEL, of this City.

MACDONALD—DENNISTON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Harrison, ROBERT MACDONALD to MARGARET W. DENNISTON, all of this City.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

DIED.

BARNUM.—On Monday, Nov. 11, suddenly, CATHERINE ANN, wife of JOSHUA BARNUM, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Southeast Centre, on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Brewster's to meet the 10½ o'clock train from New-York.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, of consumption, ARCHIBALD C. BRADY, Jr., aged 25 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Amity Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 100 East 4th-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Chamberlain, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 663 Washington-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DODGE.—At her residence, in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Nov. 9, EMILY POMEROY, beloved wife of N. S. Dodge, in the 57th year of her age.

HAWKESWORTH.—On Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, JAMES HAWKESWORTH, in the 73d year of his age, a native of the Island of Barbados, and for many years a resident of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NUTTING.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, JULIA B., wife of Lee Nutting, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Mary Anna Folger, aged 24 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 113 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.

OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, FANNY LOUISE, youngest daughter of Edward T. and Jetcie G. Oakley.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 12 M. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, at 10:30 A. M.

STEWART.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, LISPENARD STEWART.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church.

WALL.—On Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, FRANCISCA E., wife of Michael Weaver Wall, aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 231 West 52d-st., near Broadway, New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—On Monday, Nov. 11, at 7½ A. M., FLORENCE WATSON, the beloved wife of Richard Watson, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 85 Division-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, where the funeral sermon will be preached.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, OPHELIA, wife of William Wallace, and daughter of Aug. L. Wood, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the West 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scott's,) on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 12½ P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ The members of C Company, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are requested to attend the funeral of Private A. S. COHEN, at his late residence, No. 108 Waverley-place, at 9 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, in citizen's dress.

Capt. JOHN H. PALMER, Comdg. Co. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Messrs. McLane, Skiddy, Dennistoun, Brown, Grinnell and Thorne have published a card which seems to call for a reply.

Differing, as we do, with these gentlemen, as to the management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we have toward them no unkind feelings, and our desire for a thorough reform arises solely from our belief that such reform would be for the best interest of all the stockholders.

If our impeachment of their management be damaging to them, as they admit, why do they not disprove it? Our charges were specific, *were proved by the sworn evidence of the Directors themselves, and not one of them has yet ventured to deny a single one of these charges.*

We have already fully set forth the general policy of mismanagement that has for years characterized the present monopoly. How unwise and improvident that policy has been the present condition of the Company abundantly shows. If the Pacific Mail Directors really believe their own statement that their management has been for the common good of the stockholders, and that as such it would be approved by them, *why have they sought by very improper, not to say fraudulent means, to retain its control?* In this pertinent query we have of course reference to the "irrevocable proxies" given to Brown Brothers upon stock belonging to the Company, and upon other shares in which neither they nor any of the Directors have a particle of interest. And why have they violated the charter in one of its plainest provisions by withholding the stock ledger, and only producing it in obedience to a mandamus from the Supreme Court?

It is claimed by the signers that they "are very largely interested as stockholders of the Pacific Company." The official record shows that the swelling sum of their aggregate interest is some thirty-two hundred shares, or rather less than 2 per cent. of the capital stock!

The apologists of the present direction have alluded to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company and its management, which, for competency and honesty, will, we think, compare not unfavorably with that of these gentlemen in Pacific Mail. But they omitted to state that the Atlantic Mail Company owns about 27,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock; that we have been and are now the largest permanent stockholders of Pacific Mail, and that, as trustees of the Atlantic Mail Company, we have felt it our duty to take all proper measures to bring about a wise and provident management of a property in which we have so great a stake. In this purpose we are glad to say that we have the hearty support of the large body of the permanent stockholders.

They state that two of the ships of the Atlantic Company are "heavily mortgaged," but in this assertion they knowingly suppress the fact that these two ships were bought by the Atlantic Company subject to a mortgage, the greater part of which has been paid, while the balance (some $150,000) has not yet matured, and for this amount the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company is not, and never has been, responsible: it is to be paid at maturity by other and responsible parties, and its payment is guaranteed by ample securities deposited by them for that purpose with the Trust Company. In regard to our own management of Atlantic Mail we may, not immodestly, state that in our hands the Company is earning at least 24 per cent. on its capital—a gratifying result, which is in a large measure due to a policy in marked contrast with that which has made Pacific Mail a by-word and a reproach. And with respect to the New-York Mail Steamship Company, we have the satisfaction of being able to affirm that, during the brief period in which we have had its control, its condition has improved, and that its debts have been considerably reduced. Had its ships been employed in a trade as profitable as that enjoyed by the Pacific Mail Company, its indebtedness would have been entirely wiped out, while its position would perhaps have been better than that of Pacific Mail.

It is insinuated in the card of Messrs. McLane, Brown & Co. that "parties interested in the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company might be glad to have it leagued with the Pacific Company, and to have the business upon the Atlantic side transferred to the former Company." This is the first intimation we, or any one of us, have had of any such purpose. The Atlantic Mail Company, with a capital of some 35,000 shares, owns about 27,000 shares of Pacific Mail, received by it for its ships on the Atlantic side. Under wise and provident administration we would be content that this arrangement should remain undisturbed, and in this we believe we speak for the whole body of the Atlantic Mail stockholders. The idea that persons interested as largely as we are in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, should seek to league it injuriously with other companies, could have originated only with those who have most disastrously leagued it with the Novelty Works and Wells, Fargo & Co. *We* can, indeed, "well understand" how a private banking house, owning an iron establishment, should seek to retain in perpetual monopoly the contracts of a great steamship company—a thing much more readily understood than the wild supposition which fires the fancy of these models of official purity.

We do *not* desire to have the management of the Pacific Mail Company committed to our charge: but we *do insist that its policy shall be reformed;* that its administration shall be changed, and that it shall be placed in the hands of those who will conduct its affairs faithfully and wisely for the common good of the whole body of stockholders. Who these managers shall be is to be settled by the stockholders themselves at the approaching election, and any ticket composed of gentlemen who, in our judgment, will manage the Corporation in accordance with the above views, will receive our hearty and united support.

If you concur in the desire to effect a change in the direction at the ensuing election, please send your proxy to either of the undersigned, from any of whom blank proxies may be obtained,

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, No. 8 College-place.
SPENCER K. GREEN, Third-av. Savings Bank.
GEO. W. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling-green.
O. W. JOSLYN & CO., No. 35 Broad-st.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 686 Broadway.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—LET THOSE WHO languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by ALEX. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; and in New-York, by Druggists generally.

CAPT. ED. DE REUS' FENCING AND CALISTHENICS ACADEMY for gentlemen and youths, with all kinds of arms, No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Certificates can be seen from Gen. Grant, Major-Gens. Dix, Fremont, Sherman, Shaler, McMahon and others. For terms and circulars, apply at the Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—The medical and scientific talent and ingenuity of both Europe and America have long been actively but unsuccessfully exercised to provide a substitute for calomel, that powerful, dangerous, poisonous, destructive substance which, notwithstanding its known ruinous results, has acted a leading part in the practice of most physicians all their professional lives. Days and nights, year in and year out, have been laboriously and persistently passed by eager heads and hands to learn if, in all the wide realms of nature, there could not be found something that would perform the varied offices of calomel, and at the same time not be followed by its deplorably baneful effects. Fortunately for mankind, and to the perennial glory of science and the medical art, this great desideratum has been discovered by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia. Schenck's Mandrake Pills combine precisely the purpose, the power and the need which has so long been sought; and henceforth calomel, in all its killing forms, from mercury to its most distant dilution, may be laid on the upper shelf of obscurity, to repose in the merited dust and rubbish of ages. The Pills have been in use in Dr. Schenck's very large practice for several years, and their marvelous virtues have been fully demonstrated. Their effect is precisely what is wanted—at once active, friendly, searching and thorough on the human system. It is not probable that so really great and efficacious a discovery in medicine has been made for centuries, and it redounds all the more to the extraordinary spirit of investigation, observation, and sagacity of Dr. Schenck, that he should have reached the proud distinction of making it. The Doctor puts forward no special claim to be a scientific man, but he is certainly that and very much more—a man of rare common sense and intelligence. He has had, and is daily having, an immense practice in the cure of disease, and has sadly seen too often the disastrous and fatal effect of calomel in its various phases not to have for it a just and abiding horror. The very extensive demand for the Pills from every section of the country shows at least that they are beginning to be appreciated. As a commercial fact of interest, we may state that no pill in the country is selling so rapidly at the leading medical depots. The great resources of the fine laboratory in Philadelphia are taxed to the utmost, and yet the supply is far behind the demand. He has struck upon a most fortunate discovery—fortunate to the world and fortunate in a double sense to himself. Schenck's Mandrake Pills have just entered upon their beneficent career. Their course will circle the round of the nations, and no people upon whom the sun shines or the stars look down will ere long be without their health-restoring life-giving aid. Disease, routed, dismayed, disheartened, will flee from its hiding-places in the human system, shorn of its power to curse and destroy. Combining as they do not only the best efficacy and virtue of Mandrake itself—a most remarkable growth of nature—but other rare and active products called from her profuse cornucopia, and compounded, as they are, in the nicest proportions and after the most approved chemical methods, the Pills are truly an achievement in medical science which will bear the severest test of time, and grow in popularity in proportion as they are used. They act not upon any one organ, but several organs; and above and more than all, they clear the system of that gross, impure, filthy bile which causes so much disease, and which, while in the system, utterly prevents anything like health. Columns could easily be written upon the multifarious virtues of these Pills. This is, perhaps, hardly necessary at the present time, for they are surely as well as swiftly making a welcome place in every household in the land. Schenck's Mandrake Pills will make his name dear to the firesides of the world, and many a prostrate form will rise in joy, health and strength to bless him. He has achieved, by the force of common sense and close, consecutive study, a triumph in the healing art which all the grave and reverend professors of the medical institutions of the world would give their entire honors and emoluments to have made. Thus it is that the world moves on, its progress and momentum being made not by the so-called great men, but by the practical, the hard-working, the robust and industrious possessors and users of common sense. Such a man is Dr. Schenck, and his name will go down to posterity a treasure to grateful millions for his noble, life-inspiring discovery—the Schenck Mandrake.

R. R. R.
RESOLVENT.
'IN TEN MINUTES IT CAN BE DETECTED IN THE BLOOD,' &c.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY! WORKS ASTONISHING CURES IN MIRACULOUS QUICK TIME.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
SARSAPARILLIAN

is the only part of Sarsaparilla containing medical virtues, and this principle is one which enters largely in the Resolvent. All other parts of Sarsaparilla are inert and useless. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the curative principle than ten of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla sold under that name.

So quick is RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Scrofula, fever sores, skin eruptions, sores, humors in the blood, blotches, pimples, salt rheum, syphilis, mercurial sores, and all diseases of the skin, are cured rapidly. In simple affections of the skin, a few doses are only required. There are none so disfigured in personal appearance but that this wonderful remedy will restore to health and personal improvement. One bottle is sufficient to insure a fine, clear, smooth and healthy skin and complexion.

For diseases of the kidney, bladder and urinary organs, it surpasses in rapidity and permanence of cure all known remedies in the world. Persons detecting brick-dust deposited in the bottom of the vessel, or suffering with a scalding pain along the urethra, and pains in the loins, small of the back, etc., or from micturitions in drops, should at once use the RESOLVENT.

If afflicted with calculous concretions, stones in the kidneys, ureter, or bladder, will derive immediate relief (if not a cure) by the Resolvent. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons afflicted with calculous concretions and kidney diseases are invited to call on Dr. RADWAY, at his office, from 1 to 2 P. M.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868, now ready, free of charge.

OFFICE OF THE
HARTFORD
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
COMPANY,
Nos. 155 and 157 BROADWAY,
New-York.

This Company is now prepared to issue every description of LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES on the most liberal terms, with or without participation in the profits.

An Original and Attractive Feature
has been introduced, designated as
LIFE INSURANCE
On the Interest-Bearing Plan.

Securing to those assured under it, a uniform allowance of interest on all their premiums, and which are non-forfeitable from the first year. This Plan is peculiar to this Company, and is now creating a great sensation in the Insurance world.

Having complied with the laws of New-York, and having a

Paid Up Cash Capital of $300,000,

the Company is entitled to occupy a foremost position among AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS engaged in the Insurance of Lives and granting annuities.

AGENTS, BROKERS AND PERSONS desiring Life Insurance are invited to call, for further information, at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.
W. E. SHADER, Manager.
Or from 8 to 10 P. M, at the Up-town Office,
No. 82 FIFTH-AV.

WINTER CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM

has been used with great success for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
and every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up the cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by all druggists.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
1856, 1860, 1864, 1868.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS,
"ARE WE A NATION?"
At Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Tickets, 25 cents each.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of all descriptions,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INVALIDS' WHEEL CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EVENING MAIL,
THE
POPULAR EVENING PAPER,
PRICE, TWO CENTS.
HAS ALL THE
LITERARY AND ART NEWS,
HAS PERSONAL SKETCHES
and
FASHION GOSSIP.
Sold by all newsdealers.
O. H. SWEETSER,
Editor and Proprietor.

VITIS VITÆ—VIGOR OF LIFE.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT restores the vigor of life to the weak, feeble and dying invalid. It seizes on diseases as soon as it is taken, and commences its work of purification of the blood and expulsion of corruption from the body. Let all afflicted with chronic skin, glandular and calculous diseases try it. $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane, and by druggists.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY SATURDAY, NOV. 16.
PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
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STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, }
Oct. 26, 1867. }

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1863, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.

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OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 68 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

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INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH,
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CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., }
Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., }
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be closed THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election, and reopened THURSDAY, Nov. 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
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Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, }
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., }
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH-AVS., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867. }

MR. A. F. SMITH HAVING RESIGNED as General Superintendent of this Company, Mr. Jesse Everett has been appointed his successor.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

FINANCIAL

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5-20 Regist'd '62...	104⅝	105	July 7.30	105⅛	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '62...	108½	108⅞	U. S. 3 ₱ ct. Cert.	100⅛	100⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64...	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '64	120	—
5-20 Coupon, '65...	106⅛	106⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119½
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅝	107¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117½
5-20 Coupon, '67...	107½	107⅝	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Reg........	100⅞	101⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
10-40 Con........	102	102⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅛	116

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ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be an election for Trustees of the Bruen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 678 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1867. Said Trustees to serve until the next annual election. Polls open from 3 till 4 o'clock P. M.

SAFETY AND SECURITY.—THERE ARE a few burglar-proof safes to be let in the fire and burglar-proof vault under the New-York Stock Exchange, Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st. As a place of deposit for valuables these safes offer unequaled security.

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A PRIVATE TABLE AND THREE OR four rooms, on Madison-av., furnished or unfurnished, can be had until May, 1868 or 1869, by a party of high standing wishing to live exclusively. Address W., Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARDING—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO couples and a few single gentlemen can find a pleasant home in a private family; references exchanged. Address ELLIS, Box No. 1,064 New-York Post-office.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS ON second floor, and two rooms on fourth; with private table; at No. 125 5th-av., near 19th-st. References exchanged.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET, with first-class board, a neatly furnished hall bedroom, second floor, front, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; also two single ones, on second floor, to let, with board; family small. First-class reference given and required. No. 52 West 15th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET WITH board to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; a few table boarders can be accommodated, at No. 87 West 39th-st. References.

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TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO SUITES OF rooms on the first and second floors, most eligibly situated for families or single persons. Application on the premises, No. 12 Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND A COMFORTABLE home can be had by applying at No. 362 West 23d-st.; private table if required; references exchanged.

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NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, or single, with board. Private table, if desired.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. —Nicely furnished front hall-room, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., (MURRAY HILL.)—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 164 5TH-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE—elegantly furnished; complete in all their arrangements; private table only.

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TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, single rooms for gentlemen. No. 79 West 17th-st.; house private.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms and some single rooms, with or without board; house first-class; reference given and required.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR, WITH ROOM adjoining, in first-class English basement house, No. 31 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., with or without board.

HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—AT NO. 13 East 16th-st., for gentlemen only; none but those desiring superior accommodations need apply.

A GENTLEMAN, WILLING TO ROOM WITH another, can have very superior board by addressing E. B. Times office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH board. Apply at 138 East 27th-st. near Lexington-av.

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone English basement house and lot No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $35,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house full size; lot 25x103 feet, leasehold, with rear lot 25x103 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, the fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone stucco house, No. 234 West 52d-st., 20x65x100.5, between Broadway and 8th-av.; immediate possession. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO 49 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, FOUR-story brick house, with lot through to 9th-st., 25x180. Inquire of W. H. FALOONER, 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

HOUSES, LOTS, &C., FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City above 23d-st., on reasonable terms. Address K. G. G., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; lots, 88x200 feet. The stores have been recently built by day's work in the strongest and most substantial manner, suitable for storage, warehouse or manufacturing purposes, and by the introduction of steam power could be made pay 20 to 25 per cent. on the whole investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN-ST., NEAR HOYT, A three-story brick house, 22x45x100; cheap if sold soon. W. H. FALOONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on Long Island Sound, six hours from New-York and three hours from Boston, with 90 acres of land; the grounds are well laid out, the buildings are extensive, the water and gas works are complete, the location is healthy, (no chills and fever;) the mansion is large and the principal rooms are frescoed.

This property is adapted for school or other public purposes and is worthy of attention. It will be sold less than its real value and on suitable terms.

Also, a property below Peekskill, near a station, fine buildings, fruit trees, &c. City property would be taken in exchange; also, about thirty lots together, west of and near Central Park. R. AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, near one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in northern New-York, and not far from Saratoga Springs; will be sold very cheap. CRARY & WELLER, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR six months or more, a pleasant and convenient house, situated in Poughkeepsie, at $60 a month; a good piano, if desired; possession immediately. For particulars inquire for a few days at No. 184 Pearl-st. C. DUBOIS.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN ORANGE, N. J., to be completed and finished by March 1, 1868; will make first-class residences. For information, apply between 8½ and 9½ o'clock, to SAMUEL D. CONDIT, at C. H. Booth & Co., No. 336 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET.—A four-story brick building, 27x50, with privilege of three years' lease; in good location; suited to any kind of manufacturing purposes; terms moderate. Address FACTORY, Box No. 154 Times Office.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL LANDING ON THE Hudson, a furnished house until April 1, 1868. For particulars inquire of F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st.

JACOB COOKS.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, BEAUTIFUL three-story high-stoop brick house; all improvements; splendid order; rent $2,200. Apply to owner on premises, 7th-av., corner 41st-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

MOTT HAVEN—TO LET—CONVENIENT house, with modern improvements, on Villa-place. Inquire of CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, or on the premises. Rent moderate.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 52 West 47th-st., for two years, with immediate possession; in perfect and beautiful order.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable in 26th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURing purposes; good light, with or without power, equal to 20,000 feet of floor, and yard not less than 50 by 50; wanted by May 1, or sooner if convenient; east side, below 10th-st., preferred. Address H. C. S., Station A.

STORE WANTED—FIRST FLOOR AND basements of a good store to lease on Chambers, Warren or Murray sts., between Broadway and Hudson-st. Address Box No. 244 New-York Post-office, giving location, price, &c.

HOTELS.

JEROME HOUSE, NOS. 1,140, 1,142 AND 1,144 BROADWAY, BET. 26TH AND 27TH STS.—The above house has just been opened as a family hotel. Parties desiring apartments for the Winter, en suite or otherwise, with or without board, can be accommodated at most reasonable terms. Entrance No. 1,144. Nov. 12, 1867. J. WARREN COLEMAN, SAMUEL W. DAUCHY, Proprietors.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of TEN CENTS per share, payable at this office on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

PERSONAL.

IF D. C. SEYMOUR, OF COLUMBUS, Ga., late Paymaster Confederate States Navy, will address E. F. R., Times Office, who has just arrived, will confer a favor.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS AND ELASTICS.
TRAVELING-BAGS.
MACINTOSH COATS, &c.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING SALE.
CLEARING SALE
TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.

WE ARE CLOSING
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
REAL LACE GOODS.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
FALL HATS,
BONNET SATINS,
CROCHET, DRESS AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN
BROADWAY PRICES.

We have a very fine stock of the above goods, mostly of our own importation, and they must be cleared out to make room for

HOLIDAY GOODS
NOW ARRIVING.

Our DESCHAMPS KID GLOVES are equal in quality to any Kid Glove imported; selected shades, &c.; will be sold less than any other real Kid Glove in New-York.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av., two blocks west of Broadway.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN
CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS
Is now offered at retail by
S. D. SCHUYLER, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.

All wanting goods in this line should see this stock before purchasing, as nearly one-half is saved from Broadway prices.

ORDERS TAKEN TO MEASURE FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

and perfect satisfaction given in fitting. Do not fail to call and see the goods, at least.

S. D. SCHUYLER, No. 250 Canal-st.,
Between Elm and Centre sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Dress and cloak trimmings from auction and private sale, in gimps, buttons, galloons, &c., &c, very cheap.

The most complete line of colored and black silk ribbon velvets offered this season, all the new shades, still lower in price.

YANKEE NOTIONS.
SKIRTS, LEATHER BAGS, ENDLESS VARIETY, all under popular prices.
LADIES' WHALEBONE CORSETS, 63c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50 the pair.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR OF OUR BEST GLOVES.
The cheapest line of Winter Cloth and Lined Gloves offered these five years.

Hosiery from Auction, PRICES DOWN.
Examine our $1 25 Undershirt. MERINO.
EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.
Lines of Point Lace Handkerchiefs, at 75c., $1, $1 50, $2. Bargains.
Full Lines of Real Laces. CHEAP.
Cheapest Valenciennes in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Silk, Beaver, Felt, Velvet and Straw Hats and Bonnets, every shape.

Bonnet Rooms filled with novelties every morning, from 10c. to $3.

New Worsted Goods daily from Auction, both Knitted and Woven. BARGAINS

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Every department crowded with new goods AT NEW PRICES, from various auction sales.

Our ribbon department contains plain and brocaded bonnet and sash ribbons, EVERY COLOR, STILL LOWER PRICES. White, colored and black silk bonnet velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward, below importer's cost. Line of the richest scarlet and cherry silk velvets at about half regular prices, (specialty.)

Satins and bonnet materials—EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New willow and ostrich feathers to-day. Also, new styles in flowers. Very large stock to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Entrance to our Job Trimming Department, No. 66 Allen-st.

At this Counter Auction Trimmings sold about half price.

Silk Fringes, all widths and colors, exhibited and made to order in twenty-four hours.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
FOR CASH ONLY,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP-STORE,

Lines of Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Hats and Bonnets from auction, now ready.

We cut lengths cheaper than any house in this City sells whole pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MILLINERY GOODS.

We have reduced our prices 25 per cent., owing to the great fall in goods at the late auction sales.

RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS,
VELVET FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
all first-class goods,
marked down 30 per cent. below
Broadway prices.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
BLACK VELVET HATS.
Sensations, Flirts, Alaskas,
all the new shapes,
from 75c. to $1 50.
FELT ROUND HATS,
all the shapes, from 50c. upward.
Bonnet Frames, &c., &c., at
T. D. SLOAN'S,
No. 319 Canal-st.,
near Broadway.

S. CANTRELL,
LADIES' THICK WINTER BOOTS, $3 PER PAIR,
SLIGHTLY SOILED.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25.

Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 899 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, NURSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c., &c. PROTESTANTS, GERMANS AND OTHERS. EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED AND WITHOUT CHARGE, UNTIL SUITED. LARGE OFFICE, NO. 806 6TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a private family where French cooking is required; understands all kinds of soups, fish, entrees, boning, larding and cold dishes, fine pastry, all kinds of sweet dishes, breakfast cakes, family baking; is neat and orderly; best City references for character and ability. Call, or address No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamberwork; would go in the country; has reference. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., for two days, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class waitress; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; have four years and six months' City references from their last place. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; has the best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 105 East 13th-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as seamstress; can cut ladies and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; does not object to light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 220 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; good City reference: also a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by a woman who understands all the duties of the laundry; also French fluting; has lived in first-class families, and can furnish the very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 (new) East 12th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady, active, Protestant lady as housekeeper in private family, first-class boarding-house or hotel; is fully competent; has good references, and will work for the interests of her employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has seven years' City reference from one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the charge of a growing child; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook and baker in a private family; willing to assist at washing; has good City reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing, or attend to butter making; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 314 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family; one is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; good City references; will go together or separately. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress, would do chamberwork; would go in the country; has reference. Apply at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands meats, soups and game, and all kinds of pastry; is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to a boarding-house or restaurant; the best of City references. Apply at No. 210 West 27th-st., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a private family; is a first-class waitress, or would go as laundress and chambermaid; can give good City reference, and understands her business; is neat and tidy. Apply for two days at No. 238 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the country or to travel; the highest recommendations. Call or address, for two days, No. 406 6th-av., in the pattern store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or companion to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; by an English lady, and would not object to go to Cuba. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Bleecker-st., in the bakery, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 197 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., millinery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; can do first-class sewing, or would do general housework for a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place, and has lived with the best families. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and to mind a grown child; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, assist in the charge of growing children and make herself generally useful; good City references. Can be seen at No. 304 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman as weekly or monthly nurse, or would take charge of an invalid; is obliging and trustworthy; good City reference. Call at No. 243 9th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply No. 119 East 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take care of children; has twelve years' reference. Call at No. 98 West 31st-st., opposite Catholic Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REspectable English Protestant young woman as competent dressmaker or family seamstress; understands operating. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can take care of a child from its birth or grown children; has the best City references. Call on or address NURSE, at John Haffey's ice-cream saloon, No. 1,271 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a first-rate cook, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook; understands pastry, game and soups; no objection to assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 138 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the week or month; understands fluting and fine washing; good reference if required. Call at No. 149 West 4th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant woman; understands fully the care of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer; has two years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 435 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and assist with the care of children; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced, middle-aged, Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant or young children; neat sewer; superior City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook, and to assist with the washing, or as laundress, in a private family; reference. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children and sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable English women; one as first-class cook; the other as laundress; understand their business; can be seen for two days; best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and is also a good baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 200 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, as meat and pastry cook in a hotel, clubhouse, or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands the business; most unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 155 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and is an experienced laundress, or is willing to do waiting; best of City reference. Call or address No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a good cook, and can bake bread, all kinds of cakes and pastry; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is accustomed to the care of a baby; can do plain sewing; has City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or to perform chamberwork and do fine washing; best City references. Can be seen till engaged at No. 344 East 23d-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young Protestant woman as waitress; best City reference given from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at 488 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress, or would go as laundress; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class waitress, or will do chamberwork and waiting; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; eight years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW GENtlemen or ladies; does them up in the best manner, at 75 cents per dozen. Address S. B., No. 247 East 20th-st., first floor, all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO A family going to Europe by a young Englishwoman who can be highly recommended and is never sea-sick. Inquire of G. P. PUTNAM, No. 661 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call for one day at No. 84 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WILLING AND sprightly Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; City references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, also is a good machine sewer, work by the day or month; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 406 3d-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own residence; ladies' or gentlemen's; can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 West 17th-st., rear building, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed in the City, as washer and ironer and general houseworker, or as child's nurse. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A small family; would assist in the washing and ironing. Address, at her present situation, No. 9 West 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the work of a small family. Can be seen at No. 625 2d-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to cook; no objection to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young woman; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at 127 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing; can give best City reference and can be seen for two days at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as first-class cook; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups and desserts; refers to her present employer; best of reference. Apply for two days at her present place, No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman with good City reference, a situation as first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 132 West 20th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 252 West 22d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 339 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, game, meats and pastry; City reference. Call No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman a situation as cook in a small family; is willing to assist with the washing; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 210 East 54th-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN as first-class laundress, or would go as chambermaid. Apply at No. 417 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed in the City, a situation as general houseworker, in city or country. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAker a few more customers; will go out by the week or the day; the best of City references required. No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 663 3d-av., corner 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference given; call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 321 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH cook, a situation in a private family in the City. Apply at No. 499 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to do general housework, or to cook and wash and iron. Apply to No. 97 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of American cookery; best of City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17 YEARS old, remaining with his parents, to find a situation to learn a trade; he speaks French and English, and can give good references. Address Mr. MAURICE, No. 109 Avenue B., near 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as shirt-folder in a manufacturing shirt house, and would make himself generally useful; is willing to work for low wages; best City reference. Address T. H., No. 339 East 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; best of reference from his last employer. Address C., care of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman, an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. No objection to the country. Address H. J. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, English Protestants; the man as coachman, groom or waiter in a hotel or private family; the woman for general housework; no objection to country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as butler and indoor servant; he perfectly understands his business; is but fifteen months in this country; has the best of reference; will make himself useful. Address S. G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or first-class groom in a private family; the best of references given. Call or address D. M., at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 32 40th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can produce the very best of City references; can be seen at his present employer's. Address or call at No. 23 East 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family; understands the care and management of horses; can milk and would make himself generally useful; can clip and singe; the best of City and old country reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, livery-stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant man as coachman and groom; has long experience in England and this country; understands everything about a gentleman's house; the highest City reference given. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., or address H. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference will be given. Call or address J. J., at Mr. Shilling's harness-store, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; has good reference, and can be recommended by his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. J., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 25th-st., in the carriage factory, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN (single) as coachman and gardener; who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful: the best of City references. Address J. O., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY AN experienced man; well acquainted with the City; good driver and groom; two years' reference. Apply at No. 62 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman in a private family; four years' reference. Address J. M., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom in a private family; can give the best of reference as to capability. Can be seen for two days at his present employer's, No. 209 West 25th-st.

A GOOD, PLAIN WRITER, HAVING A few hours daily to spare, wishes copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH, for windows, mirrors, gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, &c. It is the best article ever introduced into the world. Call and see for yourselves, or, for full particulars, address C. M. BROWN, No. 255 Bowery, New-York. For sale everywhere.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAW CLERK who writes a good hand and understands real estate; also a lad about 14 who desires to study law. Address, giving all particulars, Box No. 1,201 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADdress, 14 to 16 years to canvass the City with a staple article. Address, for three days, L. Y., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN IN LADIES' shoe-store; one acquainted with the business preferred. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.

2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.

3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.

7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.

8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.

9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.

10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.

12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.

2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.

3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth the Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.

4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.

5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.

6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.

7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Crystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.

9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.

11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.

12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
Office Board of Assessors, }
New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven:

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions;

A panel of thirty-six Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part One;

Three panels of one hundred and one Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer and Circuit, Parts One, Two and Three;

Two panels of one hundred and four petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts One and Two;

Two panels of one hundred and four petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas;

A panel of one hundred and fifty petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAHLON S. FROST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 12, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of JOSEPH H. HORSFALL, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County and State of New-York, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, ss., to whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOSEPH H. HORSFALL, of Hyde Park, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who was on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at Hyde Park, the 9th day of November, 1867.

H. N. VEDDER, Assignee,
Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867. }

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR FAMILY horses, 6 and 7 years old; or would exchange for one horse; also, a black mare, 8 years old; all warranted sound. Apply at 342½ 3d-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE HORSES TO KEEP for the Winter on a farm; price, $10 to $15 per month; would keep one for privilege of using same in light harness; best of references. Address KEEPING, Box No. 149 Times Office, stating where to call.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
BECLA.......................Nov. 6
TARIFA......................Nov. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........................$80 Gold.
Steerage.....................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK.................Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY......Dec. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.......$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER RUSSIA AND TARIFA, are requested to be at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY afternoon, 13th inst. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
HELVETIA, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, Dec. 7
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.
The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.
Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,

Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship FAH-KEE, W. LIESGANG, Commander, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 41 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28, 1867.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow on the 23d inst.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CHANGE OF TIME.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Friday, 15th, A. M., until Wednesday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.—TO BOOKSELLERS, NEWS agents and fancy dealers. STRONG'S new stock of Valentines for the trade now ready. Sample lots sent on receipt of $10. Address T. W. STRONG, Original Valentine Depot, now at No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, stanchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Cnustafie of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of
Mr. LOUIS BORG,
Vice-Consul of France,
who is about leaving for Europe.
The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.
The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.
The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.
The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.
The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.
Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Saturday, Nov. 9.
The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF SUPERB PLATED WARE, OF THE LATEST ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND MOST SUPERB WORKMANSHIP, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CHARLES CHRISTOFLE & CO., PARIS.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 15,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and continuing at 7½ o'clock P. M.,
AT THE "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
In view of more extensively introducing in America the artistic and elaborate workmanship of this celebrated Plate, Messrs. Christofle & Co. have consigned direct to us a large and valuable invoice of the finest goods, to be sold at auction, as above, without reserve.
For durability of material, elegance of artistic designs and superlative elaboration of workmanship and finish, these articles have no equal in the world. They can hardly be distinguished from silver in any respect, even by experts, and are equally durable. Being plated on bronze, they are, alike with silver, impervious to the effects of fire.
Many of this invoice were recently on exhibition at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of this year, where they obtained the DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. This house have invariably obtained the highest honors for their works at all the GREAT EXHIBITIONS of Europe—even at the late LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION. In the Catalogue will be found:
AN ORNAMENTAL DINNER SERVICE, COMPLETE, IN BRONZE GOLD PLATE—11 pieces. AN EXACT DUPLICATE SET FURNISHED THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON
A SUPERB ORNAMENTAL SERVICE, 29 PIECES, IN BRONZE AND SILVER PLATE, LOUIS XV. STYLE.
AN ELEGANTLY DESIGNED SERVICE OF HIGH ARTISTIC MERIT, BRONZE SILVER PLATE, DESIGNED FOR THE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS—9 pieces, and other unique and artistic pieces and sets of great value.
These services are principally embellished with artistic statuary in bronze, either silver or gold plated, by the most celebrated artists, such as Gumery, Mathurin, Moreau, Arnie, Millet, Maillet, Rouillard, Thomas, Klagman and others. Also, fancy and useful articles, salvers, epergnes and plateaux, urns, tea and coffee sets, kettles, centre and side dishes, salts, pickles and mustard dishes; beef, game and fish dishes, with covers; water pitchers, claret jugs, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, ornamental vases and candelabras, dessert vases and dishes, tea caddies, cigar stands, racks, &c., &c., in fact, every variety of articles, in plate, useful and ornamental, all finished in the most elaborate manner and artistic designs. They will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the two days preceding the sale, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., at our galleries as above.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, and following days at 7 o'clock P. M. each day, a very large and valuable collection of BOOKS, among which may be found some rare works in Theology, History relating to America, &c.; also, a general assortment of Miscellaneous Works. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., the Private Library of a
DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER,
containing a choice Collection of Books, Illustrated and Scientific Works, many valuable Treatises on Engineering; also standard works in History, Poetry, Fiction, Art, the Drama, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer—Office No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.
AT MAMARONECK,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 14, large auction sale of household furniture, carpeting, bedding, parlor, library and dining-room furniture, grand piano, china, crockery and kitchen ware; also, horse, harnesses, carriages, cows, about twelve tons of choice hay in barn, farming and gardening implements, &c., &c., at the residence of Gilbert Gedney, Esq., on Turnpike-road, about one mile below Mamaroneck Village. Sale positive, rain or shine. Every article on catalogue to be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 1 P. M. Catalogues now ready at office of auctioneer and on the premises.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
Postponed on account of the weather from 12th inst.
By JOHNSTON & THEALL TO-MORROW, (Thursday, Nov. 14, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 206 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house.
Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, 62 Liberty-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st., near Broadway, several fine parlor, bedroom and library suites; sideboards, extension and centre-tables, hatstands, &c.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingarra tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Theo. E. Allen & Co., by B. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.
Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 56 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 17 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 2 o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEVENTH FALL TRADE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
At 10½ o'clock,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13,
when they will offer a large and complete assortment of Heavy Goods for Winter, comprising men's, boys', women's, misses' and children's wear.
Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,
the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 165 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st. and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and East Broadway; size 25x50x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.
ALSO,
By order of the executors of the estate of the late John Haggerty, Esq., at the same time and place,
The farm and country seat of John Haggerty, deceased, known as
SPRING LAWN,
situated at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., containing 84 894-1000 acres. Land in the highest state of cultivation, having been the residence of the owner for many years. The improvements are mansion-house, carriage-house, poultry yard, icehouse, green-house, farm-house, barns, wagon-house, cornoribs, cow stables, &c., &c.
This property borders for a long distance on the East River, and is subdivided into twelve lots, all of which are capable of being converted into villa sites. About eighteen acres of woodland, and surrounded by first-class places belonging to well-known citizens of New-York, such as Stewart Brown, Esq., Brown, Bros. & Co., John Cryder, Esq., and others.
The last named property will be offered only at the very low put-up-price of $62,500. Terms very easy.
Also,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
The house and lots known as Nos. 255 and 257 William-st., commencing 48 feet, 1 inch East of Chambers-st.; 30 feet front and rear, by 64 feet, 6 inches in depth.
Two-thirds the purchase money can remain.
Possession January 1, 1868.
Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE

OF
SMALL ARMS AND OTHER PUBLIC PROPERTY.
By authority of the War Department, will be sold, at Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, by public auction, the following ordnance and ordnance stores:
19,551 SMALL ARMS,
comprising the following kinds:
Colt's revolving rifles.
United States rifles, model 1840.
Enfield rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
Enfield rifles.
Sappers' rifles.
United States rifle-muskets.
Austrian rifle-muskets.
Belgian rifle-muskets.
United States smooth-bore muskets.
Austrian rifles.
Prussian rifle-muskets.
Burnside's carbines.
Cosmopolitan carbines.
Gallagher's carbines.
Green's carbines.
Hall's carbines.
Joslyn's carbines.
Maynard's carbines.
Merrill's carbines.
Smith's carbines.
Starr's carbines.
Wesson's carbines.
Austrian carbines.
Adams' pistols.
Lefancheux pistols.
Savage's pistols.
Starr's pistols.
Whitney's pistols.
With 15,000 appurtenances, such as screw-drivers, ball-screws, cones, cone-wrenches, thumb-vises, wipers, ball-molds, thongs, gunslings, &c.
ALSO,
10,000 United States cavalry sabres, light.
10,000 United States cavalry saddles.
1,076,000 Maynard's primers, and
100,000 other items,
COMPRISING:
Artillery carriages.
Traveling forges.
Battery wagons.
Artillery harness.
Cartridge-boxes.
Sword and bayonet scabbards.
Cartridge-box plates.
Cartridge-box belt plates.
Halters.
Saddles and saddle-bags.
Breeching, collars, traces, &c.
Gunbarrels and bayonets.
Cruppers, valises.
Drivers' saddles.
Cap-pouches.
Shoulder-belts.
Artillery and cavalry bridles and tools.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on MONDAY, 25th of November, 1867.
The Government reserves the right to refuse bids.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
320 boxes fresh Naples and Palermo lemons, landing.
50 barrels New-Orleans oranges.
50 cases Smyrna figs, American drums.
20 ceroons Lisbon P. S. almonds, slightly damaged.
10 bags peanuts.
25 barrels currants.
30 cases sardines, quarters, slightly damaged.
30 kegs tamarinds.
For account of whom it may concern:
192 boxes Malaga lemons.
95 boxes Malaga raisins.
25 quarter boxes Malaga raisins, slightly damaged, balance saved from wreck of steamer *Amsterdam*.
915 drums Sultana raisins, in casks.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, REAL BRONZES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THIS DAY, Nov. 13, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 5th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house; also, one real bronze group, life size, made by M. Geiss, Berlin.
Catalogues may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.
AUCTION NOTICE—TO PAY FREIGHT AND storage by Hudson River Railroad, on THURSDAY, 14th of November, at 10½ o'clock, storage store, Meyer & Smith, No. 62 Beach-st., corner Greenwich. Large lot of goods, merchandise, glassware and furniture unclaimed. Also, large lot of tobacco, whisky and entire machinery of a gutta percha factory. Full particulars see legal advertisement, *Journal Commerce*, 7th and 14th November.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose and be full head-lined.
Bids to be made duty paid.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
4,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR A. Barrels as above.
6,750 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.
3,750 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS, to be bagged and packed in tight tierces.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour and sugar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Nov. 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 26th day of November, 1867, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the building the MARBLE TILE, MANTELS and BASES for the north wing of the Treasury extension.
Plans and drawings of all the work required can be seen or obtained at this office.
The Marble Tile (excepting that required for the Cashier's Room) will be of black and white marble, of one (1) inch thickness; squares of twelve (12) inches, and to correspond to that in the west wing of the Treasury extension. The white squares must be of veined Italian marble, of good texture and color. The black marble squares must also be of equal quality to that in the halls of the west wing. All the tiles must be accurately jointed and squared, and the face rubbed to a smooth, plane surface, in thorough, workmanlike manner. Borders in the halls to be of black marble, the width to be given hereafter.
About ten thousand (10,000) superficial feet will be required, and bids must be made per superficial foot.
The tile for the Cashier's Room to be of style and dimensions shown on plans and drawings, the bid for which must be in the aggregate.
The skirting for rooms and halls must be of best dove-colored Vermont marble, of quality, dimensions and finish equal to sample shown in this office. About seven thousand (7,000) lineal feet will be required, and bids must be made per lineal foot.
Mantels to be of best veined Italian marble, according to plans and drawings in this office; must be finished in the best style; bids for the same to be made per piece. Bidders may, however, state price if furnished in other marbles, and submit specimens of such marble as they can furnish.
All the above work must be completed and delivered on or before the 1st day of February, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department; upon which estimate amounts twenty per cent. will be retained until the completion and delivery of the work.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of $2,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of such security to be certified to by either a U. S. District Judge, Attorney, or Clerk of U. S. District Court.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, or to award for any portion of the same, if deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.
Bids to be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Marble Work," and addressed to the "Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C."
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Department.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN, MONDAY, NOV. 11, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., a leather TOILET BAG, marked G. A.; contents also marked G. A.; of no value except to the owner. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at Nos. 148 and 150 Pearl-st., L. E. AMSINCK & CO. Pawnbrokers are cautioned against buying the above.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE of the subscriber, a certificate of 100 shares of New-York and Erie Railroad Stock, standing in the name of David Jones, No. 56,327. Transfer stopped, but a liberal reward will be paid for its return to WM. F. MOTT, No. 13 Broad-st.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 5TH INST., in or near a South Ferry stage, a BROOCH, hair set in gold. The finder will receive the above reward upon returning same to No. 186 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK.
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15,
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15,
First night of Gounod's masterwork,
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.
ROMEO E GUILIETTA.

Juliet	Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK
The Page	SIGRA. RONCONI
Romeo	Sig. E. PANCANI
Tybalt	Sig. TESTA
Mercusio	Sig. ORLANDINI
Capulet	Sig. ANTONUCCI
Friar Lawrence	Sig. MEDINI
Gregory	Sig. BARILI
The Duke	Sig. MULLER
Paris	Sig. VELDEN
The Nurse	Mme. FLEURY
Benvoglio	Sig. REICHARDT

The scenery by H. Calyo and N. Meister.
Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
General Admission,
ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
FAMILY CIRCLE,
FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
Secured Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.
PRIVATE BOXES, $10.
BOX OFFICE AT THE ACADEMY, AND ALL THE REGULAR TICKET OFFICES,
NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THURSDAY.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) NOV. 14, at 8,
for the first time, the celebrated drama,
MARIANNE,
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.......MARIANNE
PRICES REDUCED.
Reserved seats and tickets to be had at the regular offices.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU
Sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,
on her return from Boston, where she appears during the present week every evening, and on Saturday in a matinee, will, before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on the 21st of November, will give in New-York
THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, NOV. 14.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.......Conductor
Upon this occasion the eminent artiste,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG,
Prima Donna of the Italian opera, will appear as soloist, succeeded by
MLLE. ALIDA TOPP,
acknowledged as the greatest pianist extant, this being her first appearance in America.
The remainder of the programme will be rendered by the
ARION VOCAL SOCIETY
and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can be had at Steinway Hall, from Messrs. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Macoy & Herwig, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THE THIRD PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
At which the entire concert programme will be performed,
FRIDAY, NOV. 15,
At 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.
FIRST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.
Grand orchestra of 100 performers.
Herr Carl Bergman.......Conductor
Solo performers—Mme. Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, the eminent pianist.
Concerto for Violin, with Orchestra.......Mendelssohn
Concerto for Piano, with Orchestra.......Mozart
Orchestra Pieces—"Symphony Pastorale,"...Beethoven
Overture—"Manfred," Schumann; Poem Symphonique—"Mazeppa,"...Liszt
Tickets secured at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new organ built for the M. E. Church, Birmingham, Conn., by ODELL BROTHERS, containing all the modern improvements, including their celebrated Patent Pneumatic Composition Movements and Reversible Couplers, will be exhibited on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at the manufactory, No. 165 7th-av., New-York, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Elder, Browne and others will perform.

EXHIBITION AND CONCERT ON ONE of those superior and modern-built ODELL ORGANS, at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and other paintings, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10 o'clock. For discription see catalogue.

BANKERS, SEND YOUR CLERKS TO THE BROADWAY THEATRE TO WITNESS MR. FLORENCE'S RENDERING OF ROBERT BRIERLY IN TOM TAYLOR'S MORAL LESSON OF THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and No. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of
FURNITURE,
cheaper than any other house. Also, mattresses, looking-glasses, self-rocking and cradles of all kinds, sofa and secretary bedsteads. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Note the number. Second furniture store from either corner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPHINE P. BRUCE against SAMUEL C. BRUCE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
JOHN J. TYLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1867. JOHN J. TYLER,
n13-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n6law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th November inst., at 7½ o'clock. As the society will be called upon to vote on the important question of the amendment of the constitution, a full attendance is requested.
JOHN CALLENDER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
ANOTHER STANDARD LEGITIMATE PLAY.
Buckstone's ever-popular drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR,
IRELAND AND AMERICA,
produced with appropriate scenery, new costumes and novel effects.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
a very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection
LIVING SKELETON. A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS. A DWARF. A CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING SEA LEOPARDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On MONDAY, Nov. 11,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, will return to the Museum, after an extended and very successful tour through the Provinces, and will be on exhibition day and night. Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director
SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT
with the most fashionable audiences.
The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 16,
UNE LOGE D'OPERA.
COLOMBINE.......Mlle. REILLEZ, in five characters
LES JURONS DE CADILLAC.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
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SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
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FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
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IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
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Eleven nights only.
M. HARTZ—THE WIZARD OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY, Nov. 18, the programme will include
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Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1—for sale in advance at the Hall. Doors open at 7¼. Chickering piano is used.
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GRAND VOCAL AND ORGAN CONCERT at St. Timothy's Free Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. The celebrated blind organist, ROBT. ELDER, will perform, assisted by several distinguished vocalists and the Choral Society of the Church. Tickets 50 cents. Proceeds in aid of organ fund.

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Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS
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ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES.
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The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words
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RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
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LECTURES.

LECTURE.
Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of London, will deliver a lecture on *Mission Work Among the Masses*, in the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. At Carter's, Randolph's, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, and City Mission Rooms.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Subject—*Peculiar People*. Tickets to be had at Appleton's, D. B. Benson's, No. 17 Nassau-st.; Foster & Palmer's Bookstore, Bible House, and Cross & Bros., No. 15 3d-av. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
an original Dramatic Comedy, in five acts and numerous tableaux, by Mr. Augustin Daly and Mr. Joseph Howard Jr., founded, with permission, on the great novel by
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
and completed from advance sheets most kindly furnished by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, entitled
"A LEGEND OF
NORWOOD
OR,
VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND."
In which the
CELEBRATED WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE,
IRENE,
and JENNIE,
will appear, supported by a company of established favorites, with the following cast:

Barton Cathcart, a son of New-England	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Deacon Wentworth, the first gentleman in Norwood	Mr. Hurley
Deacon Marble, who can be good and merry, too	Mr. Geo. Lingard
Hiram Beers, the Norwood teamster and village oracle	Mr. H. Rynar
Tommy Taft, an old salt who never laid up for repairs	Mr. S. W. Glenn
Tom Heywood, the Southerner who was liked in Norwood	Mr. S. B. Villa
Frank Esel, the Boston artist, who turned his brush into a sword	Mr. Reed
Mr. Turfmould, the first-class undertaker of Norwood	Mr. T. L. Donnelly
The boy from Hardscrabble, a case	Miss JENNIE WORRELL
O'Mulligan, the substitute for one of the richest men, Sir Up North	Mr. Neal
Rose Wentworth, the Rose of Norwood	Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Alice Cathcart, the Divided Heart	Miss IRENE WORRELL
Agate Bissell, the best old maid in New-England	Miss Celia Logan
Polly Marble, the Deacon's wife	Mrs. Edward Wright
Mother Taft, the first person the Norwood babies see	Miss Wakeman
Mother Blakely, who sent Cephas to the war with his trunk	Miss Dunn

ACT 1—LOVE THAT WAS NOT SPOKEN.
SCENE 1. Homes in Norwood. Who loves, who is loved, and who does not love. The grammar of affection: How to decline; no way to conjugate.
TABLEAU. The Nutting Party.
ACT 2—THE FIRST BOOM OF THE GUN.
SCENE 1. A lover returns—and hopeless.
TABLEAU. The President's Proclamation.
SCENE 2. Drumming up Recruits—the quota from Hardscrabble.
SCENE 3. The first men for the field. An adieu to the soldier lover.
TABLEAU. Departure of the Volunteers.
ACT 3—THE FLAG.
SCENE 1. How old friends meet who have become enemies. The first shot on Sumter. Charleston Harbor, April, 1861.
TABLEAU. Nailing the colors to the staff.
ACT 4—THE ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD.
SCENE 1. What was done the night after Gettysburgh. Things that were told us of the war. The love that was spoken at last.
TABLEAU. "Died on the field of battle."
ACT 5.—HOME.
SCENE 1. What comes at last for the hopeful, the loving and the brave. A wedding in Norwood.
TABLEAU. The return of the Veterans.
THE BOX BOOK
is open, and seats may be secured for six days in advance. Free list suspended.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13,
In consequence of the great demand for seats, Tobin's beautiful comedy of
THE HONEYMOON
will be repeated this evening.
THURSDAY, Nov. 14,
For the first time in five years, Mrs. Cowley's beautiful comedy, in five acts, entitled
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
which will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and a powerful cast, being the third of the series of
STANDARD PLAYS,
now being revived.
FRIDAY, Nov. 15, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY, Nov. 16—THE HONEYMOON.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8.

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MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Grand revival and production of
Tom Taylor's great Moral Lesson,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in their original characters of BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVERMOND.
SATURDAY—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN MATINEE.

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SEVENTH WEEK OF
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GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,
ELIZA BLASINA,
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ERMESILDA DIANI, EUGENIE LUPO,
A. RICCI, L. BARRETI,
GIOVANI LUPO,
AND DE POL'S EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
IN THE
GOLDEN BRANCH;
OR, DEVIL'S AUCTION.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CARNIVAL OF FUN
EVERY EVENING
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.
Followed with
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
LEFFINGWELL AS SHYLOCK AND JENKINS.
IN REHEARSAL, MEDEA.

PROCEED WITH THE PROCESSION

OF
PULPIT, PRESS, AND PUBLIC,
on a Pilgrimage to the PILGRIM PAINTINGS, at the Church of the Pilgrims, where the popular Pilgrim singer,
PHILIP PHILLIPS,
Persists in Pleasing the People. The most elegant, satisfactory, and the only RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the City.
BUNYAN HALL, cor. BROADWAY AND 15TH-ST.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

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No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

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A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Continued from First Page.

I have only omitted portions relating to testimony, or otherwise unnecessary. **ALLEN** said:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Your question is one that can be easily asked, but other and more eloquent men than I am could not answer it. Where are the men, BURKE, EMMETT and others, who have stood in the dock like me in defence of their country? No man in this Court regrets the death of Sergt. BRETT more than I do, and I positively say, in the presence of the Almighty and ever-living God, that I am innocent—aye, as innocent as any man in this Court. I don't say this for the sake of mercy; I want no mercy—I'll have no mercy. I'll die as many thousands have died, for the sake of their beloved land, and in defence of it. I will die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people. Is it possible we are asked why sentence should not be passed upon us, on the evidence of prostitutes of the streets of Manchester, fellows out of work, convicted felons—aye, an Irishman sentenced to be hanged when an English dog would have got off? I say, positively and defiantly, justice has not been done me since I was arrested. If justice had been done me, I would not have been handcuffed at the preliminary investigation in Bridge-street; and in this Court justice has not been done me in any shape or form.

After commenting upon the injustice perpetrated against himself and the others in the modes of identification, which seem to have been strangely irregular and panic-stricken, he said:

"As for myself, I feel the righteousness of my every act with regard to what I have done in defence of my country. I fear not. I am fearless—fearless of the punishment that can be inflicted on me; and and with that, my Lords, I have done. (After a moment's pause.) I beg to be excused. One remark more. I return Mr. SEYMOUR and Mr. JONES my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their able eloquence and advocacy of my part of this affray. I wish also to return to Mr. ROBERTS the very same. My name, Sir, might be wished to be known. It is not WILLIAM O'MEARA ALLEN. My name is WILLIAM PHILIP ALLEN. I was born and reared in Bandon, in the County of Cork, and from that place I take my name and I am proud of my country, and proud of my parentage. My Lords, I have done'."

GOULD turned round to **ALLEN** with a beaming smile of congratulation. The next prisoner was **LARKIN**—a rude, illiterate, but honest fellow, who had no doubt that he was doing his duty. He said:

MY LORDS: I have only a word or two to say concerning Sergt. BRETT. As my friend here said, no one could regret his death so much as I do. I call God to witness that I never used pistols or revolvers that day, nor any instrument that would take away the life of a child, let alone a man. Nor did I go there on purpose to take life away. Certainly, my Lords, I do not want to deny that I did go to give aid and assistance to those two noble heroes who were confined in that van—KELLY and DEASEY. I did go to do as much as lay in my power to extricate them out of their bondage; but I did not go for to take life, nor, my Lords, did anyone else. It is a misfortune there was life taken, but if it was taken it was not done intentionally, and the man who has taken life we have not got him. I was at the scene of action, when there was over, I dare say, 150 people standing by there when I was.

Thanking his counsel for their efforts to secure him a fair trial, he continued:

"I believe that what is decreed a man in the page of life, he has to fulfil it, either on the gallows, or drowning, or a fair death in bed, or on the battle field. So I look to the mercy of God. May God forgive all who have sworn my life away. As I am a dying man I forgive them from the bottom of my heart. May God forgive them."

GOULD, the finest-looking and, to appearance, the most intelligent man of the four confessed Fenians, and one of those for whom an *alibi* was sworn, said:

"I shall commence by saying that every witness who has sworn anything against me has sworn to what is false. I have not thrown a stone to my recollection since I was a boy. I had no pistol in my possession on the day when this outrage was committed. You call it an outrage—I don't. I say further my name is MICHAEL O'BRIEN. I was born in the County of Cork, and have the honor to be a fellow-parishioner of PETER O'NEALE CRAWLEY, who was fighting against the British troops at Mitchellstown last March, and who fell fighting against British tyranny in Ireland. I am a citizen of the United States of America, and if CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS had done his duty toward me, as he ought to do in this country, I would not be in this dock answering your questions now. Mr. ADAMS did not come, though I wrote to him. He did not come to see if I could not find evidence to disprove the charge, which I positively could if he had taken the trouble of sending or coming to see what I could do. I hope the American people will notice that part of the business."

GOULD here commenced to read from a paper, when he would have done much better to have spoken. It was upon the tyranny of England and the wrongs and miseries of Ireland—"the thousands who want bread, while aristocrats are rioting in luxury and crime." Its conclusion was:

"Which are the young of Ireland to respect—the law that murders or banishes their people; or the means to resist relentless tyranny and of ending their miseries for ever under a home government? I need not answer that question here. I trust the Irish people will answer it to their satisfaction soon. I am not astonished at my conviction. The Government of this country have the power of convicting any person. They appoint the Judge; they choose the jury; and by means of what is called patronage (which is the means of corruption) they have the power of making the laws to suit their purposes. I am confident that my blood will rise a hundred-fold against the tyrants who think proper to commit such an outrage. In the first place, I say I was identified improperly, by having chains on my hands and feet at the time of identification, and thus the witnesses who have sworn to my throwing stones and firing a pistol have sworn to what is false, for I was as those ladies said at the jail gates."

Leaving the paper, from which he had unwisely read, he said with great earnestness:

"There is nothing in the close of my political career which I regret. I don't know of one act which could bring the blush of shame to my face, or make me afraid to meet my God or fellow man. I would be most happy, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to die on the field for my country in defence of her liberties. As it is I cannot die on the field, but I can die on the scaffold, I hope, as a soldier, a man and a Christian."

SHORE, after commenting briefly upon the loose and irregular evidence on which he had been convicted—and to my mind it was really very weak and inconclusive—said:

"With regard to the unfortunate man who has lost his life, I sympathise with him and his family as deeply as your lordships or the jury, or any one in the Court. I deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence, but I am innocent of his blood. I never had the slightest intention of taking life, and I do not desire to be accused of a murder which I have not committed. My learned counsel has, no doubt for the best, expressed some opinions on national matters. I hold my own opinions on these matters and the misgovernment to which my country has been subjected. I am convinced there is prejudice in the minds of the people, and it has been increased and excited by the newspapers, or by some of them, and to a certain extent has influenced the minds of the jury to convict the men standing in this dock on a charge which a learned gentleman remarked a few nights since, they would be acquitted if they had been charged with murdering an old woman for the sake of the money in her pocket, but a political offence of this kind they could not. Now, Sir, with regard to the opinions I hold on national matters. With regard to those men who have been released from that van, in which, unfortunately, life was lost, I am of opinion that certainly to some extent there was an excess. If those men had been in other countries, occupying other positions—if JEFFERSON DAVIS had been released in a Northern city, there would have been a cry of applause throughout all England. If GARIBALDI, who I saw before I was shut out from the world had been arrested, was released, or something of that kind had taken place, they would have applauded the bravery of the act. If the captives of King THEODORE had been released, that, too, would have been applauded. But as it happened to be in England, of course it is an awful thing, while yet in Ireland murders are perpetrated on unoffending men, as in the case of the riots in Waterford, where an unoffending man was murdered and no one was punished for it. I do not desire to detain your lordships. I can only say that I leave this world without a stain on my conscience that I have been willfully guilty of anything in connection with the death of Sergt. BRETT. I am totally guiltless. I leave this world without malice to any one. I do not accuse the jury, but I believe they were prejudiced. I never threw a stone or fired a pistol; I was never at the place as they have said. It is all totally false; but as I have to go before my God, I forgive them. They will be able to meet me some day before that God who is to judge us all, and then they and the people in this Court, and every one, will know who tells the truth. Had I committed anything against the Crown of England I would have scorned myself had I attempted to deny it; but with regard to these men, they have sworn what is altogether false. Had I been an Englishman, and arrested near the scene of that disturbance, I would have been brought as a witness to identify them; but being an Irishman, it was supposed my sympathy was with them, and on suspicion of that sympathy I was arrested, and in consequence of the arrest and the rewards which were offered, I was identified. It could not be otherwise. As I said before, my opinions on national matters does not at all relate to the case before your lordships. We have been found guilty, and as a matter of course we accept our death as gracefully as possible. We are not afraid to die, at least I am not."

"Nor I!" "Nor I!" "Nor I," said the other prisoners with an electric enthusiasm.

He continued:

"I have no sin or stain upon me, and I leave this world at peace with all. With regard to the other prisoners who are to be tried afterward, I hope our blood at least will satisfy the craving for it. I hope our blood will be enough, and that those men, who I honestly believe are guiltless of the blood of that man, that the other batches will get a fair, a free, and a more impartial trial. We view matters in a different light from what the jury do. We have been imprisoned, and have not had the advantage of understanding exactly to what this excitement has led. I can only hope and pray that this prejudice will disappear, that my country will right herself some day, and that her people, so far from being looked upon with scorn and aversion, will receive what they are entitled to, the respect [illegible] of the [illegible] but of Englishmen. I, too, am an American citizen, and on English territory I have committed no crime which makes me amenable to the Crown of England. I have done nothing, and, as a matter of course, I did expect protection—as this gentleman (pointing to ALLEN) has said, the protection of the ambassador of my Government. I am a citizen of the State of Ohio; but I am sorry to say my name is not SHORE. My name is EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONNOR. I belong to Ohio, and there are loving hearts there that will be sorry for this. I have nothing but my best wishes to send them, and my best feelings, and assure them that I can die as a Christian and an Irishman; and that I am not ashamed or afraid of anything I have done or the consequences, either before God or man. They would be ashamed of me if I was in the slightest degree a coward, or concealed my opinions. The unfortunate divisions of our countrymen in America have, to a certain extent, neutralized our efforts that we have made either in one direction or another for the liberation of our country. All these things have been thwarted; and as a matter of course we must only submit to our fate. I only trust again that those who are to be tried after us will have a fair trial, and that our blood will satisfy the craving which I understand exists. You will soon send us before our God, and I am perfectly prepared to go. I have nothing to regret, or to retract, or take back. I can only say, God save Ireland."

"God save Ireland!" shouted the others by a common impulse, "God save Ireland!"

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

The two Judges put on their black caps, and in the hushed silence Mr. Justice MELLOR read the sentence of death against the five prisoners. They rose not only calm and defiant, but triumphant, and passed quickly from our sight, with one more cry, as they faced the crowd before descending the staircase, of "God bless old Ireland!"

Then the crowded Court emptied itself into the crowded street, where the news was spreading like circles in the water, as it was also flashing over the wires of the telegraph to England, Ireland and America. And the prisoners, strongly ironed, and under a military escort, were taken to the prison, where, if there is no delay of execution, in two weeks after the close of the Assizes, they are sentenced to be hanged and buried.

I have written more of this trial, and given the speeches of the prisoners at more length, because two of these men, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, tried under the name of Gould, and EDWARD O'MEAGHER CONNOR, tried under the name of Shore, claim to be American citizens.

I shall apply for leave to see at least these two men, and shall write in my next the result of my application.

MODADNOCK.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Pope's Encyclical—His Reference to Italian Aspirations.

From the Giornale di Roma, Oct. 26.

The following is that portion of the Papal encyclical relating to the men who demand that Rome be made the capital of Italy:

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Health and apostolic benediction. Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable abominations which now chiefly desolate unhappy Italy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should live at this sorrowful period, when, by acts of a few men, and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy Italy, the venerable commandments of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly despised, and impiety uplifts its head unpunished and triumphs. Hence, all the iniquities, all the evils and the injuries we behold with the utmost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written "lies." Turning their mouths against Heaven they blaspheme God, soil and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe but carnage like rapacious wolves, losing their souls by their great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others, afflicting the feeble and poor, increasing the number of unhappy widows and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions, to the great injury of society itself. It is by this race of lost men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolic, these men desire to unfold the standard of lies even in our beloved city, near the chair of St. Peter, the centre of truth and Catholic unity. And the chiefs of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not blush to support them with all their zeal, to give them arms and all necessaries, and to pave for them the way to the city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil Power, for by this perverse conduct they come under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censures. And though in the humility of our heart we do not cease to pray, and with all our might supplicate God, rich in mercy, that He may bring these unfortunate men to a salutary penitence and into the right path of justice, religion and piety, we cannot be silent on the grave dangers to which we are exposed in this dark hour. We await with an entirely tranquil mind the course of events, whether they be brought about by deceit, by calumny, by treachery and criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our confidence in God, the author of our salvation, who is our stay and our courage in all our tribulations, who does not suffer that those who trust in Him should be confounded, who discovers the snares of the wicked and breaks the strength of sinners. In the meantime, we cannot refrain, venerable brethren, from pointing out first to you, and to all the faithful committed to your charge, the extremely sad condition and the serious danger in which we now find ourselves by the acts of the Piedmontese Government in especial. In fact, although we are defended by the bravery and devotion of our most faithful army, which has given proof, by its exploits, of almost heroic courage, it is nevertheless evident that it cannot long resist the more considerable numbers of these most iniquitous aggressors. And although we experience great comfort from the filial piety testified to us by the remainder of our subjects, reduced to a small number by criminal usurpers, we are reduced to regret deeply that they themselves necessarily feel the very serious dangers with which they are assailed by these ferocious battalions of criminal men, who constantly terrify them with all kinds of menaces, who despoil and torment them in a thousand ways, and are further reduced to deplore other evils over which we cannot sufficiently groan."

The Italian Government Explains its Action.

From the Florence Official Gazette, Oct. 31.

Our troops crossed the Pontifical frontier yesterday. Consciousness of the national dignity and the duty of maintaining the great principles of order and liberty imperatively counseled the resolution to take this step. The September Convention obliges in the same degree both the contracting parties, and imposes upon both of them the same obligations. The King's Government could not avoid such obligations, and it therefore hopes that the French Government will see in this resolution a proof of the firm and loyal intentions of the Italian Government, and its sincere desire to do all in its power to smooth away the present difficulties. The Imperial Government knows that wherever the Italian flag may wave, it is the guardian of order and of the observance of all great principles. The population welcome our troops with an enthusiasm above suspicion—our troops, who have not been sent to take part in the civic conflicts, nor to provoke a regretable misfortune, but to render homage to the principles which were the origin of our regeneration, and which form the essence of our national tradition. The population comprehends that the presence of our troops is a guarantee for the observance of these principles, and that while their rights and safety remain protected the question of their destinies remains assured. We have confidence that this resolution on the part of the King's Government will persuade Gen. GARIBALDI not to persist in increasing the present serious difficulties, but to aid in the pacification of the country, and in the settlement of the Roman question, which would then find a more easy solution.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Highly Important Circular of Gen. Menabrea to the Italian Diplomatic Agents Abroad.

Florence, (Nov. 1,) by Telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

The September Convention, in stipulating on the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Italy obligations which are very heavy and very difficult of fulfilment. We, however, accepted them with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the reiterated declarations of the Government, several bands have succeeded in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical States by eluding the surveillance of the troops; but, in consequence of the topographical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the line which it was necessary to guard, and taking into account the right of every citizen to travel without hindrance, one may conceive that it was an absolute impossibility for the corps of observation to successfully prevent such occurrences. The difficulties of the matter did not certainly escape the penetration and perspicacity of the high contracting Powers when they signed the Convention. It will be remembered that the term fixed for the execution of this arrangement was precisely established at a time when a conciliation might have taken place between the Holy See and Italy, or at least a *modus vivendi* might have been arrived at between adjoining Governments which would have rendered reciprocal relations possible. *This hope has been deceived, not indeed because the Government of the King omitted aught which could have tended toward the attainment of this aim, but because it always met with resistence from the Holy See*, and even sometimes severe censure for having promulgated necessary laws. It is therefore not surprising if the crisis which we regret has now taken place. The Government of the Emperor, in a document published in the *Moniteur*, declared that the intervention of the French troops had no object of any hostile character toward Italy, and that the Imperial Government did not intend by any means to renew an occupation the entire gravity of which it fully estimated.

The King's Government, while highly appreciating these declarations, *cannot yet feel convinced that actual circumstances rendered an act of this character necessary.* The Imperial Government cannot but be aware that the September Convention was concluded especially with a view to replace the Holy See in the usual position of all other Principalities, which *should themselves provide for their own safety.*

One may in truth assert that the spirit of the Convention has not always been observed in this respect; but, be this as it may, it is a fact that the troops enrolled by the Pontifical Government have sufficed for the defence of their flag. But although they thus fulfilled the object assigned to them, *the Imperial Government, despite our reiterated observations and protestations, judged otherwise*, and decided to intervene. The formal declarations we have recently made that we would do our utmost to prevent the invasion of the armed bands—declarations which we have fulfilled—have unhappily not sufficed to change so grave a resolution.

Public opinion in Italy is deeply moved, and if the population has not been carried away to acts of gravity it is because the majority are wise, and because the country is accustomed to have full confidence in the Government of a faithful King, who guards and will ever guard their honor at the cost of any sacrifice whatsoever.

We have consulted the exigencies of our dignity and of our interest; the Government consequently has had to take upon itself the serious responsibility of ordering the troops to cross the frontier.

This step can by no means be considered by France as a hostile act. Occupying a few points in the Papal territory, the Royal troops are instructed to gain the good will and reassure the minds of the inhabitants, and to reëstablish quiet among the agitated population which addresses itself from all sides to the King's Government, invoking its protection. The troops have orders to everywhere respect the established authority and municipalities, and so act in such manner as to avoid every conflict likely to give rise to subsequent complications.

The situation created by the September Convention having been altered by the intervention of the Imperial troops, the King's Government required to guard its rights by placing itself in an identical position with that of the other contracting Power, and thus be able to open fresh negotiations on a footing of perfect equality. Let us form earnest vows that these negotiations may lead to a definite solution which, while satisfying the legitimate national aspirations, may at the same time secure to the chief of the Church the dignity and independence necessary for the accomplishment of its divine mission

Unpopularity of the Emperor Napoleon.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Nov. 2.

It has not escaped remark in Paris that when the Emperor of Austria went alone to the Grand Opera he was greeted with great enthusiasm by the audience, and that when he went to the Comic Opera accompanied by the Emperor NAPOLEON scarcely any notice was taken of the Imperial party. The difference is explained by *the presence of the French Emperor.* Be this as it may, the chilling silence with which the latter was received, both in the theatre and the streets, is said to have been *unprecedented in the whole course of his reign.* This was, doubtless, in some degree caused by the announcement in the *Moniteur* of the same day that the French fleet had left Civita Vecchia. The Emperor himself seems to have felt that *this was an unpopular act, likely to place him in danger*, as, contrary to his usual custom, he and his guests drove to the theatre in carriages which were so closed that it was scarcely possible to see who was in them, and an unusually large number of policemen in plain clothes were observed in the streets. It is said that a workingman, on being asked why the people did not cheer the Emperor of Austria, replied, "*Nous ne voulons pas saluer l'Empereur Napoléon dans son hote l'Empereur François Joseph.*"

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

Major-Gen. Schofield's Annual Report on Reconstruction in the First Military District.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.

To the Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from the General commanding the armies of the United States, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations within my command for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867.

On the 1st of Oct. 1866, the Department under my command, then styled the "Department of the Potomac," embraced the States of Virginia and West Virginia, excepting the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax of the former State.

The military force in the Department and its distribution, together with the changes for the year are given in the accompanying papers.

During the interval between the 1st of October and the organization of the military districts under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, there were no military operations in this Department worthy of notice. My most important duties during the period above referred to were in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. I respectfully refer to my reports made during that time to the Commissioner of the Bureau, and to the annual reports of the present Assistant Commissioner for the State of Virginia.

On the 13th of March, 1867, I assumed command of the First Military District, the State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and announced as the principal to be followed in the military government, that the power conferred by the act of Congress would be exercised only so far as might be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which that power was conferred. Believing the principle thus enunciated to be in exact accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress, and that the power conferred, or intended to be conferred by the act were ample for the purpose contemplated, I have strictly adhered to that principle in the discharge of my duties. The civil government has been interfered with only when it was believed to be necessary, while I have not hesitated to exercise any of the functions of local government when the necessity of such exercise was believed to exist.

The extent to which military supervision of the civil government would be necessary could only be learned by experience, and it was deemed important not to relieve the civil officers in any degree from the responsibility of a faithful discharge of their duties, but rather to encourage thereby a liberal confidence and support.

The wisdom of this policy was fully demonstrated by the result. My appeal to the civil officers, as well as that to the people at large, met with a very general and gratifying response, so much so that the instances of complaints from any source of the action of the civil officers of the State became exceedingly rare. Nevertheless, the evil which existed previous to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, was not removed, though somewhat mitigated, by the increased efficiency of the magistrates and other civil officers. That evil was inherent in our venerable system, an evil more or less apparent in all times, and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the South since the rebellion. This evil and its appropriate remedy demanded my early and most careful consideration. One of the first and most natural propositions was *to remodel the jury system of the State so as to admit blacks, as well as whites, to the jury-box;* also to prescribe a *test*, more or less stringent, as to *past and present loyalty.* But after full consideration I became satisfied that any system of organization of juries, under laws which required a unanimous verdict to convict, or to decide any civil cause, must afford very inadequate protection for life and property in a society where strong prejudice of class or caste exists. This consideration, added to the facts that any system established by military authority would be but temporary in its character, determined me *to leave the remodeling of the jury system to the State Convention*, ere long to assemble, and to be content for the present with the temporary system of military commissions authorized by the act of Congress.

In pursuance of this of plan I issued an order appointing Military Commissioners, officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the various counties and cities of the State, with the powers of Justices of the Peace, and divided the State into subdistricts under commanders whose powers have from time to time been enlarged as circumstances seemed to require, until they have now the powers and jurisdiction of County Judges; while it is reserved to the Commanding-General of the Military Districts, or to Military Commissions appointed by him for the trial of special causes, to exercise the judicial authority of the Circuit or higher Courts.

The Military Commissions take jurisdiction only in cases where the civil authorities fail, from whatever cause, to do justice. The system thus organized and developed has afforded a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with but slight interference with the judicial proceedings of the civil Courts.

The section of the act of Congress of March 23, requiring a registration of voters, rendered necessary a suspension of all elections until the registration should be completed. This suspension was therefore ordered. The existing State, county and municipal officers were directed to continue in office, and provision was made for filling, by appointments, all vacancies in elective offices which might occur by ordinary casualties or suspension, or removal for disloyalty or other causes.

The act of July 19 prescribed as a qualification for office, the oath prescribed for officers of the United States, a test which could not, in many portions of the State, be complied with by any considerable number of persons of intelligence. This rendered general elections for county and city officers impracticable, while for other and obvious reasons it was deemed advisable to avoid all minor elections until after the action of the State Convention, soon to be called. For the above reasons the order suspending all elections has been continued in force, and with a view to a thorough execution of the provisions of the act of July 19, relating to the removal of officers and qualifications of persons to be appointed, an order was issued directing the sub-district commanders to report the cases of all officers who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who used their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, or obstruct due and proper administration of the act of Congress, and announcing that all vacancies in offices usually filled by appointment, as well as in elective offices, would thereafter be filled by appointment of the Commanding-General.

Under the operations of this order officers have been removed, and the cases of several others are under investigation. Officers have been appointed to fill vacancies, and in one case, that of the Judge of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond, an officer of my staff has been detailed to perform the duties of a civil officer. In making this detail, instead of filling the vacancy by appointments, I was governed solely by a desire to subserve the best interests of the people concerned.

Immediately upon the publication of the act of Congress of March 23, steps were taken to commence and prosecute to completion the registration of voters required by that act. A Board of army officers was appointed for the purpose of selecting for appointment suitable persons to constitute the "Boards of Registration" throughout the State.

In these selections preference was given, first, to officers of the army and of the Freedman's Bureau on duty in the State. Second, to persons who had been discharged from the regular army or volunteers after meritorious services during the war; and third, to loyal citizens of the county or city where they were to serve. The selections were made with great care, and the Registering Officers appointed, have with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner.

On the 13th day of May I published carefully-prepared regulations for the government of the Boards of Registration, and on the 3d day of June, supplementary instructions were issued explanatory of the law, in reference to the rights of persons to be registered as voters. These instructions were framed, after very mature consideration of the subject and careful examination of the conflicting opinions thereon, and were made as specific as possible, to the end that a uniform rule of disfranchisements, instead of a variable and uncertain one, might prevail throughout the State.

In prescribing the regulations which I thought necessary to insure a strict enforcement of the law, and the instructions for determining what persons were to be held as disfranchised for participation in rebellion, I was controlled by the belief that the law made the district commanders responsible for its correct interpretation, as well as for its faithful execution.

After the passage of the act of July 19, my instructions were somewhat modified to conform to the interpretation of the words "executive and judicial officers," as given in that act. But the number of persons thus added to the disfranchised class was quite insignificant.

During the registration, several questions have arisen as to the disfranchisement of particular individuals. Such questions have been referred to me, with the facts in each case, for my decision. The decisions given are appended to the corresponding orders and instructions accompanying this report.

The first sessions of the Board of Registration were closed, and the returns all received on 15th day of September. The aggregate results was 115,157 whites and 101,490 colored registered; and 1,620 whites and 232 colored rejected. The revised returns of the second session of the Boards have not all been received at this time, but enough had been received by the 12th of September to show that the changes from the first return would be too small to affect the appointment of delegates. It was therefore determined to make the appointment as already prepared from the first returns, and to order the election of delegates to a State Convention without delay. The principle upon which the apportionments was made was to give separate representation to the smallest practicable sub-divisions of the State, and where fractions remained over to so combine counties in election districts as to most accurately represent the sums of those fractions. This is believed to be the fairest mode of apportionment under the law.

The election has been ordered to take place on the 22d of the present month.

I append hereto copies of all general orders, circulars, important special orders, decisions upon legal questions, the apportionment and computations upon which it was based, and all correspondence and letters of instructions necessary to a full understanding of what has been done in the execution of the acts of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Central Grant Club.

The sub-committee of the Union Republican General Committee, consisting of Hon. Thomas Murphy, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Hon. Jos. B. Taylor, James W. Booth, T. B. Asten and John Lalor, which was appointed to organize Grant Clubs in the several Assembly Districts of this City, met last evening corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway to hear reports and receive credentials from the various Assembly District Grant Club organizations. Credentials were presented from all the districts and 110 members answered to their names.

After the reading of the roll, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, addressed the delegates. He said that though the notice to organize had been short, he was proud to find that all the districts were organized and represented; that the credentials would be submitted to the General Committee on Thursday evening next, which Committee would designate the time and place when the delegates to the Central Grant Club would meet and permanently organize. Mr. ANDREWS severely animadverted upon the action of the Syracuse Convention in refusing admission to the delegates of the Conservative General Committee, and attributed the loss of the State to the narrow-mindedness of the Syracuse Convention. Mr. ANDREWS thought that the action of the State Convention was attributable to the Executive of the State, who fostered close corporations in this and other cities with a view of promoting his own selfish objects. He thought there were as good, if not better Republicans in the Grant Central Club than Mr. FENTON. Mr. ANDREWS spoke of the importance of reorganizing the Republican Party, and of the nomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the Presidency. He was frequently applauded by the Club.

Mr. A. J. PLUMB read extracts from several State journals which sympathized with the Union Republicans and opposed the principles and action of the Radicals; after which the meeting was adjourned.

Mozart Mayoralty Convention—Fernando Wood Nominated.

Last evening the Mozart Democrats held their Mayoralty Convention at Mozart Hall. All the Wards were fully represented. The chair was occupied by Judge KIVLIN, who, on assuming the position, said a few words with reference to the object of the meeting. Mr. GALVIN, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Mr. MORHAN, of the Eighth Ward, were elected Secretaries. The examining of credentials was the next business in order, which, having been finished, the roll was called. Mr. NOLAN, of the Tenth Ward, then made a motion that FERNANDO WOOD be nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Mayor, which motion was concurred in amid hearty cheers. A Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, was then appointed to wait upon Mr. WOOD at his residence this morning and acquaint him of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

Real Estate Owners' Association.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association took place last evening at No. 267 Bowery. Mr. HEATH took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, as well as some paragraphs from the morning papers in which it was stated that the Association had ceased all legal proceedings against the laws recently passed in relation to the provision of fire-escapes and ventilators in tenement buildings, and that they had appointed a Committee to inform the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. MCGREGOR, of that fact. These statements were denied by the members of the Association, and on further debate it was unanimously resolved to reiterate their opposition to the reconstruction of wooden structures in cellars.

The Chairman called on the Secretary to read the expenses of the Superintendent of Buildings' Department, and alluded to the vast increase in these expenses. The Department was formerly run for $10,000 per annum, whereas it now costs five times that sum. The Secretary then read a long list of items, from which it appears that the incidental expenses for 1866 were $2,000; the gross amount of the items for clerical line and other expenses was $30,000. In the present year the incidental expenses so far are $4,500. The pay roll for one month was $4,608 31, and in ten months amounted to over $46,000, making the aggregate amount so far over $50,000.

Mr. ADAMS, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, asked permission to address the meeting; but he was denied by the Chairman. He said he only wished to contradict some of the statements made before the meeting; and during some colloquial debate Mr. ADAMS stated that the newspapers had been correct in stating that a leading member of the Association had waited on Mr. MCGREGOR and signified his intention to conform to all the requirements of the law, and he had given the information to the reporters. He took occasion also to state that the Superintendent of Buildings was at all times ready to meet all real estate owners and coöperate with them in providing for an equitable law. His remarks, though brief, were well received, and after some private conversation it was moved that a Committee of three be appointed to call on Mr. MCGREGOR, and endeavor to affiliate with him in the proper legislative action in relation to the completion and maintenance of buildings intended for one or more families.

Mr. CARR said he was glad to find that the Association had been met half way, and he hoped the Committee would be appointed. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. JAS. CARR, S. W. ASHHEIM and A. FANNING were duly named. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Parsons, of Alabama; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; Hon. W. P. Walker, of Maine; Hon. J. H. Mitchell, of Baltimore; Hon. R. S. Kenyon, of Albany; and Hon. S. B. Grice, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Hon. H. C. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, and Hon. A. Low, of Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut.-Commander Schoonmaker, U. S. N., is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. T. J. Gaskill, of Philadelphia; Hon. R. J. Walker, of Washington; Hon. J. C. Cuyler, of Albany; and Hon. S. Trask, of Cardenas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Davell, of New-Orleans; Gen. Thomas K. Smith, of Washington; and Hon. R. C. Davies, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TRINITY CHURCH ORGAN.—The immense organ in Trinity Church, which was built 20 years ago, is now entirely taken apart, for the purpose of a general overhauling, and also making some valuable modern additions to it, among which will be a fourth set of keys, and an entire new organ; also some new pedal stops. Trinity organ contains more pipes and of larger calibre than any other organ in the country, not excepting the organ in the Music Hall, Boston, which was built in Germany. The largest pipes can now be seen at the church. The largest wood pipe is 32 feet long, and 36 by 30 inches in diameter. The largest metal pipe measures 17 inches in diameter.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—At about 5:30 last evening, during an alarm of fire, Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, which was being driven at a furious rate through Printing-House-square, upset in front of the TIMES Office and injured JOHN MOORE, the foreman of the Company, severely. While efforts were making to raise the truck, a steamer came dashing along upon the same course, and but for the efforts of Officer FARREL, of the Fourth Precinct, who, at the peril of his life, faced the engine, the reckless driver would have run directly over the prostrate apparatus, and doubtless one or more lives would have been lost, as a large crowd of persons had gathered about the scene.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GOVER was notified to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of an unknown man, apparently about 45 years of age, which had been found floating in the North River, near the foot of Little Twelfth-street. The deceased had lost his left arm by amputation and wore a chased gold ring on the third finger of the right hand. The body was dressed in dark pants, checked vest, white shirt, fancy necktie and boots, but no coat. The remains were sent to the Morgue.

CRUISE OF THE "ERIN'S HOPE."—Last evening Col. TREPILLIAN, engineer of the Fenian expedition to Ireland in the *Erin's Hope*, gave a description of the voyage and its incidents, at Cooper Institute. He was introduced by Mr. SAVAGE, who exhibited to the audience a pair of handcuffs taken from Col. KELLY when rescued at Manchester. Col. TREPILLIAN related at some length the incidents of the expedition, which was under the command of Capts. JAMES E. KERRIGAN and KAVANAGH.

LECTURE BY JAS. W. GERARD.—The first of a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, was delivered last evening by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., in the Memorial Church, Waverley-place. The subject was "Earthquakes and Volcanoes." The address was well received by a large audience.

TERRIBLE FALL.—Yesterday, about mid-day, a man about 35 years of age fell from near the top of the telegraph-pole at the corner of Broad-street and Exchange-place, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The man was in the act of sawing the pole, to make place for a cross-piece, when he fell. He was removed to the City Hospital. It is supposed that his injuries will prove fatal.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 6:18 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building No. 292 Pearl-street, occupied by Mr. WOOD, umbrella maker. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage. The building is owned by THOS. POPE, who is insured. As usual, with fires of late, this one is reported by the Police as the work of an incendiary.

METEORIC.—It is predicted by the astronomers that to-morrow morning early there will be a fine meteoric exhibition. The display is to continue about three hours. In this City it will be at its height at 2:30 o'clock. At Charleston the display will be most brilliant at 2:10 o'clock; and at Boston and Quebec at 2:45, and at Halifax 3:10.

ACCIDENTS.—ALFRED LANDS, a native of Italy and 16 years of age, fell from the deck of the ship *Energy*, lying in the East River, and sustained serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital...... PATRICK FITZGERALD, residing in Brooklyn, fell from his truck at Fulton Ferry, and was severely injured. He was taken home by the Police.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—Pursuant to a call of the General Committee meetings of the Radical Republican Associations were held in the various Assembly Districts, at which delegates to the several nominating Conventions were chosen.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH in the chair. A communication was received from the Janitors of the various evening schools asking for an increase of salary. The matter was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools. The Committee on Teachers and Finance, to which was referred the matter of the increase of teachers' salaries, reported that the joint board had levied the sum of $90,000 on the taxes of 1868, for payment of increased salaries of teachers for 1867 and 1868, and the matter was referred back to them for adjustment of the claims of the teachers. The matter was subsequently brought up on the question of a proper division of that portion of the money due for 1867, when the following resolution, offered by Mr. PIERSON, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Teachers and Finance Committee be and they are hereby directed to report a plan of distribution of a sum not to exceed $40,000, as an increase of salaries to present teachers, to be applied from May 1, 1867.

SKATING CARNIVAL.—Quite a large audience assembled at Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last night, to witness the skating carnival inaugurated by the New-York Skating Association. The entertainment was intended as a testimonial to Miss HENRIETTA BEDELL, a young lady who has risen to distinction in the skating world by the grace and fearlessness of her movements. Among those who took part in the entertainment were E. L. GOODRICH, of Chicago; JOHN ENGLER, of Jersey City; FRANK SWIFT, of New-York, and P. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn. All the above named were put down on the bills as champions, and they appeared to maintain their respective titles by skating with almost equal grace. The audience, composed principally of ladies, gave frequent evidence of their appreciation of the performances. Miss BEDELL's movements were particularly applauded.

THE DANGER OF TAKING CARE OF STRANGE CHILDREN.—On Monday evening, as two young men named JOHN SWIFT and WILLIAM GRIDLING were about entering a ferry-boat at the foot of Roosevelt-street, New-York, a lady very politely asked them to take care of her little girl while she entered the ladies' reception room, and the young men complied, but the boat left the slip before the mother returned, and the child becoming alarmed would not be pacified by her protectors. Some of the passengers then accused them of being kidnappers, and when the boat reached the Williamsburgh side they were arrested on that charge and locked up all night in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. The facts of the case having been made known to Justice DAILEY yesterday, the prisoners were released.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A MAN ON HIS WIFE.—A dispute arose yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, between a laboring man, named JEHU NEVINS, and his wife, residing at the coroner of Navy and Willoughby streets. The man, it is alleged, in his passion seized an ax and struck the unfortunate woman with the weapon a severe blow on the head, inflicting a wound which is pronounced dangerous. The cries of the woman brought some of the neighbors to the scene, and Officer KELTON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, being summoned NEVINS was taken into custody and locked up at the Myrtle-avenue Station-house. The woman was subsequently conveyed to the City Hospital for surgical treatment.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Barley, 23,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 117,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels; Barley, 39,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. FLOUR about 25c. lower; sales 200 bbls. Southern Winter at $12; 50 bbls. Red Winter at $10 75; 50 bbls. Spring at $10; 70 bbls. do. at $10 25@$10 75; Rye, $8. WHEAT unsettled; sales one car White Michigan at $2 82; 27,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 94½; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 95, and 15,000 bushels do. per sample at $1 93@$1 94. CORN—buyers and sellers apart; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in three or four lots, at $1 17@$1 17½ and $1 18; also 5,000 bushels new Ohio in lots at $1 05. OATS in good request; sales 104,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 65c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY—more inquiry; sales 12,000 bushels choice Canada at $1 35, and 24,000 bushels State stained on private terms. MESS PORK dull at $22 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 13¾c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales 900 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 25 for White; $14@$14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN firm but quiet. BARLEY is held at $1 44@$1 47 for good to Prime up Lake Canada, and at $1 50 for Bay Quinte, which is above the views of buyers; sales 5,300 bushels Shore at $1 43. RYE held at $1 35 in bond without sales. PEAS in good demand; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 19½@$1 20, in bond. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; to New-York, Flour, 60c.; Wheat, 17c.; Corn, 15c.; Oats, 11c.; Barley, 14½; Rye, 16c., and Lumber $5, to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—700 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Rye, 531,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—11,700 bushels Wheat, 7,900 bushels Corn, 27,300 bushels Barley, 7,300 bushels Peas, and 442,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

TOBACCO firm, but unchanged. COTTON in improved demand at 16c. HEMP very dull at $1 75 for choice Undressed. FLOUR flat and nominally unchanged; Superfine, $6 75; Extra, $8; Double and Treble do., $10@$11; Choice and Fancy, $12@$13 25. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.@5c.; prime and fancy Fall Red, $2 40@$2 62; prime Spring, $1 92. CORN dull and drooping; Old, 90c.@92½c.; New, 87c.@95c. OATS better at 65c.@67c. BARLEY firm; Choice is wanted; sales at $1 35@$1 40 for prime to fancy Spring. RYE firmer at $1 30 for Prime. PROVISIONS very dull. OLD MESS, $21 25@$21 50; New, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c. LARD, 15c. for choice Keg. LIVE HOGS in improved demand at $5 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 78@$1 89; No. 2 do., $1 70. CORN active at 98c.@99c. for No. 1, and 97c.@97½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer, at 52½c. RYE declining; sales at $1 20½@$1 21 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet, at $1 05@$1 08½. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $20; Extra Mess Beef, $16. LARD quiet, at 11¾c.@11⅞c. FREIGHTS lower, at 8c. on Corn, and 8¾c.@9c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,030 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—18,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR active; City Double Extras, $9 50; Country Double Extras, $8 75@$8 75; Extra, $8 20. WHEAT firmer at $1 81@$1 82 for No. 1; $1 72½@$1 73 for No. 2, and $1 65 for No. 3. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 53c. for No. 2. CORN dull at $1 08 for No. 2. FREIGHTS quiet at 8c. to Buffalo, and 13c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON declined; Middling Orleans, 17¾@18c.; sales 2,500 bales; receipts, 3,047 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES are quoted dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $9 50@$10; Choice, 14@15c. CORN firm at $1 42½@$1 50. OATS firm at 80c. PORK nominal at $23 50. BACON—Only a retail business was done; Shoulders, 14@14½c; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD—tierces, 13¼@13½c; kegs, 14c. Gold, 138¾@139. Sterling Exchange, 149@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℘ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull; receipts 4,500 bbls. WHEAT inactive; White declined 2c.; Spring declined 5c.; White Michigan, $2 65; Amber Michigan, $2 52; No. 1 Spring, $2 05; No. 2 Spring, $1 90; No. 3 Spring, $1 70. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Wabash, $1 08; Michigan, $1 05; New, 89c.@91c.; New Rejected, 88c.; receipts, 24,000 bushels. OATS dull and drooping; receipts, 1,200 bushels. RYE quiet at $1 30 for No. 1; receipts, 1,300 bushels. BARLEY dull. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; $2 40 was offered for No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 45@$2 50 was asked. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 64c. for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK held at 20c. at the outside; a lot was procured at $19. BACON in improved demand and lower; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD in good demand at 11½c.; sales, 800 tierces. HOGS quiet at $5 75@$6 50, gross, and $8, net; receipts, 1,600 head. Gold 138¼.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR dull and quiet; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $11@$12; from Winter White, $12 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer and in good demand; Old Shelled, $1 08½@$1 09; New, 87c. OATS in good demand at 65c.@66c. RYE is in light demand at $1 38@$1 42 for No. 1 State and Western. BARLEY unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet with some Western inquiry; Standard White, 25c.@26c. in bond.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

TOBACCO scarce and higher; Lugs, $6; Medium Leaf, $17 25. HOGS—Packers, 5½c.@6¾c. Superfine FLOUR, $8. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 40. CORN—New, on the ear, 60c.@70c.; shelled, in bulk, $1. OATS, in bulk, 68c.@70c. MESS PORK, $20@$20 50. LARD, 12½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. COTTON, 16c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON—Middling, 18½c.@19¼c. PETROLEUM—Holders demand an advance; sales at 29c. FLOUR—Superfine, $8@$8 75; Extra Family, $11@$11 25. WHEAT dull; Choice Red, $2 20@$2 45. RYE, $1 55@$1 60. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 38. OATS, 73c.@75c. BARLEY, $1 40@$1 55. MALT, $1 55@$1 65.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON dull at 18c. for Middling Uplands. FLOUR—Nothing doing. WHEAT dull and tending downward; prime Pennsylvania Red, $2 32, and prime to choice Maryland Red, $2 50@$2 55. CORN dull; Old White, $1 30@$1 32; Old Yellow $1 32; New Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 20. OATS dull at 70c.@73c. PROVISIONS continue neglected.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON dull at 15½c.@16c. CORN, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, 72c.@75c. Superfine FLOUR, $8 90. PORK, $22 75@$23. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c. LARD, 14½c.@15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 51c. RESIN steady at $2 65 for No. 2. TAR firm at $2 70. COTTON active at 16½c.@16¾c. for Middling.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON firm. Middlings, 16¾c.; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 2,446 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON opened firm but closed easier; sales 632 bales; receipts, 847 bales; Middling, 16c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON quiet but steady, and not quotably lower; Middling at 17½c.; sales, 1,258 bales; receipts, 2,527 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

COTTON very active but unchanged; sales 1,500 bales; Middlings at 17½c.; receipts, 800 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾. Gold 139¼.

[Advertisement.]

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH

"to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S Expectorant, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent, self-acting shade-fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Wholesale and Retail,
a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S East India Coffee is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Ask for Kent's. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Arago	Oct.	30	Havre	New-York.
Bremen	Nov.	2	Bremen	New-York.
Palmyra	Nov.	5	Liverpool	New-York.
Nebraska	Nov.	6	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	Nov.	7	Havre	New-York.
Germania	Nov.	9	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Nov.	9	Liverpool	Boston.
FOR EUROPE.				
Russia	Nov.	13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hecla	Nov.	13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov.	14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Nov.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Nov.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Nov.	16	New-York	London.
Thames	Nov.	16	New-York	London.
Europe	Nov.	16	New-York	Havre.
Germania	Nov.	16	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ, &C.				
Columbia	Nov.	14	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Nov.	15	New-York	San Francisco
Fah-Kee	Nov.	16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Georgia	Nov.	16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
North America	Nov.	23	New-York	St. Thomas and Brazil.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

The mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia* close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier at Jersey City to 12 M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nestorian* close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

The mails for Havana and West Indies by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ....5 P. M.
North Mails ....5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..................................5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at ....5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ....1:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 12.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Miss Dunlap, Mrs. McLaren, Col. and Mrs. C. Jenks, 2 daughters and son, Miss Sawerwein, T. Merrick, M. Fellows, Mrs. and Mrs. S. McLean, daughter, son and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodwin, Miss M. Goodwin, F. Bronson, Jas. Brander, Thos. Rogers, Geo. C. Taylor, Mrs. and Mrs. C. Hollins, Miss E. Hollins, Jos. Morales, Mr. and Mrs. T. Delano, J. Cochran, H. Cabot, Mrs. Cochran and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Post, Miss H. Mahony, A. Spies, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Miss Miller, H. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farrington, Mr. and Mrs. D. Chaffraix, Mr. Hamilton, Theo. Fleishman, Rev. T. Walden, W. Metcalf, John Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Durkee and son; Mr. and Mrs. Hart; Miss Hart; M. Brown, Thos. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Purdy, two sons and daughter; Miss E. Prall, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Bates, Miss Leverett and maid, Mr. and Miss Dupuy, Misses Jackson and McGruder, Mr. C. Lovering and son, Miss Streator, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhead and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Claghorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mackin, A. Portois, F. Hilton, Miss Smets and sister, C. M. Fry, H. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Probasco, two Misses Probasco, Richard Ulrich, Mrs. and Miss I. Morgan and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whilliden, A. Whilliden, Jr., Miss A. Gareschi, Miss E. Gareschi, Mr. and Mrs. Scharzwaider and two daughters, J. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Dimock, Lieut. F. Buckwald, I. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, John Shepton, Henry Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Towne and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hoe, two children, nurse and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert and son, F. Philp, F. Arnold, J. F. Pierson, Miss J. Blake, Mrs. J. Hinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. Broadwell, Dr. and Mrs. M. Van Doren, two daughters and maid, Geo. P. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Devlin, Mr. J. Carroll, Mrs. Mary Tully, Geo. Knapp, J. G. Batterson, D. Blake, Chas. Edwards, Edward Fane and man servant, Alfred Dobell, Francis Zarmoni, John Pontofini and daughter, Rev. John and Mrs. Gohison, Mrs. Damon 2 daughters, Mrs. Quinland, J. Johnstone, Miss Jane Lynn, George C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sheldon, Dr. T. Grimke, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, son and daughter, Miss Mattie Hill, Miss F. B. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomeroy, infant and nurse, J. L. Ribeiro, Mr. and Miss Janett, W. Morris, Mr. Armstrong, W. Watson, G. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Whiting, Mrs. and Miss Clark, Lord Alexander Russell, Capt. John Dixon, Bishop Thos. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. Storrs, Miss Storrs, Mrs. A. Buckley, Miss Forbes, Miss Drayton, Chas. Allen, M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Plumb, two children, man servant and nurse, Mr. and Miss Prentice, Bishop Henry Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mrs. L. Baum, Miss Smith, Jonas Levy, W. Ridgway, Mr. Goodrich, W. Hurlbut, Mr. Openheim, R. Colt, Mr. Lee, A. Wilson, Chas. Koch, J. W. Smith, Thos. Cordukes, O'Neil Bailey, Thos. Forwood, Miss E. Proctor.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Chicago, from Liverpool*—Miss Strong, Miss Thaxter, Major Allen, Dr. Doyle, C. Irving, J. H. Delano and lady, Mr. Graham and son, Mr. Isbel, Mr. Dunlap and lady, Mr. Cummock, S. L. Amy, Mrs. Z. Maramenta and servant, J. B. Dougherty, Mrs. M. Crane and 2 Misses Cranes, N. Buckner and lady, Mr. Cameron and lady.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—J. Maxwell, Miss Scriven, Miss Paneta, Miss Lucy Crawford, E. Bellows, Emil Bransh, John Knott, Miss M. Gehrels, Mme. Girard, Mrs. Pintrend, G. Segenyery, M. O'Brien, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets......... 4 44 | Moon rises... 6 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 22 | Gov. Island. 9 11 | Hell Gate.....10 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Prometheus, Harris, Charleston, Wheeler & Lanard; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ashland, Morton, Savannah, R. Lowden; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Tarifa, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Victoria Nyanza, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, James Arkell & Co.; Harpswell, Hunter, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Speedwell, Patten, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie; Ann & Alice, (Br.,) Messinan, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Trent, (Swed.,) Elfwerson, Queenstown for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Carlehaven, (Brem.,) Lanke, Bremen, Thiele & Co.

Barkantine Ermy, (Br.,) King, Queenstown or Salcombe for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Favorite, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Kossack, Elliott, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Eleanor Miller, (Br.,) Alson, Bathurst, W. C. A., R. R. Ware & Co.; Nellie Johnson, Holmes, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Lizzie Olsen, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; F. H. Adiorne, (Br.,) Sutherland, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt's Sons; Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain.

Schooners E. T. Smith, Harvey, Wilmington, N. C.; John Mather, Butler, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Rio, Young, Boston, Snow & Richardson; Kendrick, Fish, Turner, Boston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Nov. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 245 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 4, lat. 51 30, lon. 16 59, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. 9th, off Cape Race, passed steamship China, from Boston Liverpool. Same day, 30 miles W. of Cape Race, passed steamship Propontis, from Liverpool for Boston. 11th, lat. 41 32, lon. 65 07, passed steamship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Glasgow 39 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson's Sons. Has had heavy westerly gales since leaving the Banks.

Bark Deborah Pennell, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Dunning, Rotterdam 54 ds., via Brouwershaven, with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; lost maintopgallantmast, spankerboom, split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Sarah Pavson, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Dakin, Newport, Wales, 53 ds., with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co. Has had for the last 20 ds. strong N. W. gales.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Perkins, Miragoane Oct. 26, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Wild Horse, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Cumber, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Ellis, Para Oct. 20, with rubber to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Enchantress and Belem, for New-York.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, Keene, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rescue, Davis, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Osborn, Hall, Albany, for Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Henry, Dobbin, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Moonlight, Slates, Jacksonville.
Schr. Messenger, Holden, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Birchell, Dibble, New-London.
Schr. Etna, Randall, New-Haven.
Schr. Isabelle, Benner, New-Haven.
Schr. Motto, Sorrell, New-Haven.
Schr. Josephine, Collier, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Oliver Spellman, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Revenue, Candy, Providence.
Schr. Dain, Chase, New-Haven.
Schr. James Pandor, Jones, Boston.
Schr. Expedite, Racket, Norwich.
Schr. J. B. Myers, Ellwood, Boston.
Schr. Cone, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Henry Drew, Newell, Bridgeport.
Schr. James Griffith, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Joseph, Norwood, Jeffersonport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Typhenne, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Adelaide, Jones, Newport.
Schr. Pease, Eaton, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Sheffield, Perell, Gardner, with lumber.
Schr. H. Collins, Mills, New-Haven.
Schr. A. Vail, Pebble, Brookhaven.
Schr. Phœbe, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Joseph Reid, Hale, Providence.
Schr. Rival, Morrell, Rondout, for Stamford.

Sailed.

Steamships Leo, for Savannah; Ashland, for Savannah; Prometheus, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 12—Arr. U. S. steamer Endeavor, from Portland; steamer George Appold, Baltimore.

The Br. ship Stuart Wortley, from Manila for New-York, was totally lost in a cyclone on the 20th of September.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York; bark Tecumseh, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship R. C. Winthrop, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 9—Arr. schrs. Horatio Hall, from Norwich for New-York; Henry W. Morse, Gardiner, for Providence; Mary Louisa, from Portland for Savannah.

Nov. 10—Arr. schrs. Geo. Kilburn, Philadelphia, for Rockland; Cameo, Rondout, for do.; W. Bowen, Providence, for Arichat; Saladin, New-York, for Yarmouth; War; J. Park, Savannah, for Boston; Clara W. Elwell, Bolivar, for do.; T. G. Curtiss, from Tangier; B. R. Hunter, Philadelphia, for Portland; Telegraph, for Salem; M. R. G. Givens, for St. John; Bengal, for Yarmouth, Me.; Knight, Long Island, for Portland; W. H. Atwood, for Wellfleet; Leontine, New-York, for Bangor; Emily A. Bentel, Salisbury, for Philadelphia; Michigan, Elizabethport, for Boston; Abigail, Wheeling, for Kingston, Jam.; Astoria, Elizabethport, for Boston; Eunice Newcomb, Wellfleet, for Orany Island; Lena Hunter, Boston, for Philadelphia; Ruth Atwood, Wellfleet; Wm. Walton, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sydney C. Pyler, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; Thomas G. Smith, Boston; Wm. Payson, Philadelphia, for Boston; bark Hunter, Young, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Nov. 11, Noon—Arr. schrs. Syra, Elizabethport, for Boston; Athlete, (Br.,) New-York, for Nova Scotia; R. S. Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary Milnes, from do. for do.; Pyrola, Wellfleet, for James River; brig Neuvitas, Elizabethport, for Boston.

MOBILE, Nov. 12—Cld. steamship Culan, for Liverpool, with 2,050 bales of cotton.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12—Sld. steamship Fannie, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 12—Cld. steamships Fairbanks, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Zodiac, for Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

Louisa A. Johnson—schr., from Malaga for New-York, Nov. 9, lat. 39 09, lon. 64 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Oct. 20, barks Charles Thompson, from New-York via Maranham, arrived Oct. 19; Zephemie, for New-York, in ballast, having repaired; brig Isabel, and schrs. J. Kelly, E. G. Knight, and Susan, all from New-York, discharging.

At Miragoane, Oct. 26, bark Robert Murray, Jr., for New-York in 7 days.

THREE CONGRUENT
OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS ON
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
AS A TONIC AND REMEDY.

From Dr. Schaeffer.

ONE MIGHT SEARCH THROUGH A WHOLE DRUG-STORE WITHOUT FINDING SUCH A RELIABLE REMEDY AS HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. IT SHOWS ITS WONDERFUL HEALING POWER ESPECIALLY IN CASES OF SECRETIONS ON THE LUNGS AND CHEST, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND BRONCHITIS, BESIDES BEING A PLEASANT DRINK. IT IS AN EXCELLENT TONIC, ESPECIALLY FOR LADIES. "I RECOMMEND IT TO MY COLLEAGUES AND TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE."
ALLEGHANY, Penn., Nov. 1, 1867.

From Dr. Venn.

"AS A TONIC, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT IS THE BEST BEVERAGE MEDICINE KNOWN TO ME, AND IS ESPECIALLY TO BE RECOMMENDED TO SUFFERING LADIES AND CONVALESCENTS AS A NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE. IT IS NOT TO BE EXCELLED, AND IT BENEFITS CONSUMPTIVES AND DYSPEPTICS. VENN, M. D.
PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 3, 1867.

From Dr. Schwetendieck,
FORMERLY PRUSSIAN ROYAL MILITARY PHYSICIAN.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH IS SO WELL KNOWN, THAT IT WANTS NO RECOMMENDATION TO THE PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC. THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES WERE USED UNDER MY HANDS IN HOSPITALS, AND ALWAYS WITH THE BEST RESULTS; I RECOMMEND IT OFTEN AND WITH PLEASURE.
TEMPERANCEVILLE, Penn., Oct. 29, 1867.

To HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NEW-YORK, NO. 542 BROADWAY:

To-day I have the pleasure of inclosing with my new order a letter from a prominent physician of our city, and two other approvals of well-known Doctors of our neighborhood. As it begins to get cold there is now a great demand for your Malt Extract Beverage.
F. SPONHOLZ, No. 115 Liberty-st.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1867.

Sold at the Depot and by Druggists and Grocers generally.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 637, Nov. 12, 1867.
66, 19, 57, 77, 13, 4, 8, 68, 38, 55, 42, 18, 52, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 638, Nov. 12, 1867.
19, 34, 10, 54, 33, 11, 5, 28, 44, 66, 15, 12, 74.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 561, Nov. 12, 1867.
29, 39, 54, 7, 8, 22, 64, 26, 51, 53, 59, 27, 46, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 562, Nov. 12, 1867.
41, 56, 20, 15, 23, 9, 49, 67, 40, 31, 68, 30, 61.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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